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building, which was bought by Government from a Hindu and given back to the Muhammadans of the city at the time of the Delhi Assemblage. I also, at the request of the Military Works Department, prepared a design for a balcony in front of officers' quarters in the upper part of the Lahore gate of the Delhi fort, in harmony with the architectural style of the surroundings. Lieutenant-Colonel Steel asked me to supply a design for a telegraph office at Ajmir to harmonise with the native buildings of the city, and I gave a plan which was approved. I have also assisted Major Bisset, R.E., Manager of the Rajputana State Railway, with architectural suggestions for the Central Railway Offices at Ajmir.

Lahore gate, Delhi fort.

Ajmir Telegraph Office.

Ajmir Railway Offices.

5. The following is a detail of my tour from November 1882 to April 1883. On the 7th November I left Simla, visited Ajmir on the 9th and inspected the pavilion in the Daolat Bagh with Mr. Brassington, Executive Engineer in charge of the repairs, for which a sum of Rs. 2,000 had been allotted from the Government of India grant. On the 11th November I made a hurried survey of the old Portuguese ruins in the Bassein Fort near Bombay. I reached Madras on the 14th and arrived at Masulipatam on the 19th of the month. I then proceeded to Amravati on the Kistna river and carefully investigated the condition of the great Buddhist Tope. My report, dated 25th November, has been submitted to the Madras Government, also to the Government of India, *vide* my letter No. 620 of the 27th February 1883. I returned to Madras on the 30th November and had an interview with His Excellency the Governor on the subject of conserving the Amravati marbles *in situ*. I also succeeded in arranging with the Madras Government for the special employment of Mr. Black, Assistant Engineer. I returned to Bombay on the 5th of December and conferred with the Bombay Government on the subject of repairs to monuments at Ahmedabad and Bijapur. Leaving Bombay on the 7th December, I proceeded to Sanchi in Bhopal, and started Major Keith on repairs to the great Buddhist Tope at that place. I left Sanchi on the 12th December and went to Mandhatta on the Narbadda, where there are many remarkable Hindu monuments well worthy of record and preservation. Allahabad was next visited on the 18th December in order to submit some recommendation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for work in the Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces. I then returned to Simla and started off a party of draftsmen to the Central Provinces and Rajputana. On the 6th January 1883, I left Simla for

Tour, November to April 1882-83.

Ajmir.

Bassein.

Amravati.

Appointment of Mr. Black.

Bijapur and Ahmedabad.

Sanchi.

Mandhatta.

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Peshawar. Peshawar and arranged with the Commissioner for so excavations in the Eusofzai district. I next visited Lah

Lahore, Delhi, and Jullunder. and up to the 26th was engaged with Lieutenant Abbott, R. E in going over the various buildings of interest at Lahor From the 27th to the 29th we were engaged at Delhi, a

Jaipur. up to the 31st at and near Jullunder. I visited Jaipur on th 14th-15th February, and saw the Resident about repairs t

Inspection in the N.-W. P. the Amber Palace. Reaching Agra on the 16th, I inspecte the buildings in the charge of Mr. Heath, Executive Engine of the Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces, an went with him to Fatehpur-Sikri, to Sikandra, to Muttra, Bindrabun, to Aligarh, to Budaon, and to Jaunpur. The latt

Bengal. place I left on the 5th March and proceeded to Sasaram Bengal in order to examine the work at Shir Shah's tom progressing under Mr. Beglar, Executive Engineer of th

Sanchi. Ancient Monuments Division. Leaving Sasaram on the 8t March, I revisited Sanchi in Bhopal on the 12th to 14th in orde to inspect the progress of Major Keith's operations at th

Bijapur. Great Tope. I next proceeded to Bijapur in Bombay t see some repairs to the architectural buildings of that plac under the Executive Engineer, Mr. Reinold. Leaving Bijap

Peshawar. on the 20th, I revisited Hoti Mardan, where I arrived on th 28th. After inspecting the excavations at Sanghao, I mad a list of the numerous sculptures that had been unearthe and collected. Leaving Hoti Mardan on the 5th April, reached Lahore the following day, and had an interview wit His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th, in orde to report to him what had been done, and to ascertai his views in regard to this year's work at Lahore an

Return to head-quarters. Delhi. I returned to head-quarters on the 8th April 188 The details of the year's work are specified in the Apper dices.

List of monuments. 6. Appendix A, gives *a revised and augmented list* of the most important known monuments in the various adminis-trative areas. Out of the 50 buildings in the Bengal list, have visited 2. Of 107 monuments in the Punjab list, I hav examined 31. Of the 15 in Kashmir, I visited 10 in 1868 Of the 37 in the Rajputana list, I have seen 16. Centra India shows a list of 26 monuments, of which I have seen 8 Haiderabad has 14 entries, one of which I know. Of Maisu with its 8 entries, Burma with its 7 entries, Nepal with 3, Assam with 4, I know nothing whatever. Out of the 20 buildings in the Madras list I have been to 12. Of the 42 in the Bom-bay list I have seen 17. This makes in all 428 entries, of which I have personal knowledge of 121.

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Cost of repairs how met.

7. Of the 428 monuments enumerated in these imperfect schedules, 127 are in Native States or in charge of natives, and repairs would have to be executed at the expense of the local Chiefs or endowments. The remainder, 301, can only be repaired at the charge of Government or with the assistance of grants-in-aid.

8. The survey and examination of buildings in Rajputana will take several years to complete.

Plans and drawings.

9. Up to date, 768 rough field plans and drawings have been made by my establishment; 437 of these have been fair-ed out, producing 149 finished sheets; and 127 out of these 437 are in course of reproduction, producing 40 plates for publication. It is desirable to publish these and make use of all available material.

British memorials.

10. Appendix B, gives a provisional list of British monuments worthy of preservation on account of their public interest.

Works of reference.

11. Appendix C, is a list (under revision) of works bearing on Indian and Oriental architecture, archæology, and art.

Madras.

12. Appendix D, details the progress of work in the Madras Presidency, to which an important impulse has been given by the cultivated taste of the Governor, Mr. Grant Duff, as well as by the tour which took him in July 1882 to many places of interest. My inspection of the Buddhist Tope at Amsavati in November 1882 resulted in the report quoted at length in paragraph 6. The temporary appointment of Mr. H. Black in December 1882 as Assistant Engineer for Monumental Preservation provided the means of suitably applying the grant of Rs. 5,000 contributed in 1882-83 out of imperial funds to some preliminary operations at Bijanagar, which are described at page lxxxvi. Up to the end of March, Mr. Black had succeeded in clearing away jungle and overgrowth from 110 buildings, in examining the great Vittala Swami temples, also in the removal of débris, and modern additions, previous to framing an estimate for structural repairs.

I have since seen, commented on, and recommended Mr. Black's estimates for Bijanagar and the Seven Pagodas, and a contribution of Rs. 10,000 has been made out of the funds provided by the Supreme Government during the year 1883-84.

Mr. Black has recently been at the Seven Pagodas, where, as suggested by me, he cleared away the sand from the ancient Shore or Alaiva temple, and (as I expected) revealed the walls of a courtyard to the east, thus bringing to light a most interesting adjunct to the building, which appears to be unique in its architectural treatment.

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Bombay.

13. Appendix E, details the various steps taken in th Bombay Presidency. Early last year I invited the consideration of the Bombay Government to the question of how fa monuments of interest and beauty should be converted for us as offices, dwellings, stores, or other purposes of Government There can be no possible harm in using dismantled shells o buildings such as exist in the citadel at Bijapur, neither i there any objection to putting native structures of interest t the same uses as those for which they were originally erecte but *it is incongruous* to continue the use of the beautifu mosque of Sidi Syad in the Bhaddar at Ahmedabad as district court-house for the mamlatdar; whilst the recent con version of the handsome mosque of Mahmud's tomb a Bijapur into a travellers' rest-house discourages nationa appreciation of ancient examples of native architecture.

This question is so important that I strongly commend t Government the advisability of laying down some genera principles.

I have been in frequent correspondence with the Bomba Government on the subject of appointing a special officer t execute repairs to ancient monuments. The Executive En gineer of Ahmedabad, in submitting various estimates fo repairs in December 1882, observes that "the estimates ha been framed as well as they could be, but they cannot b considered satisfactory, as this Department is not trained t this kind of work." In regard to certain estimates for Bijapu the Superintending Engineer writes in October 1882 that " is very doubtful, even if funds should be available, whethe the Executive Engineer will be able profitably to undertak any more work than he has now in hand." The Collector Ahmedabad in May 1883 supported my recommendation for special officer to have charge of repairs, and my proposal fo the provisional appointment of a young Assistant Engineer t prepare projects in consultation with me has been submitte to the Bombay Government.

As regards localities other than Ahmedabad and Bijapu sundry beneficial remedies have been applied to the Kar caves, where the natives had made an objectionably free us of paint for religious festivals; to the deserted temple Ambernath, the repairs to which I have not yet seen; and a estimate is under preparation for carrying out the recommen ations submitted for the buildings in the old Portuguese fo of Bassein.

Bengal.

14. Appendix F, refers to works in progress in Benga Mr. Beglar, formerly one of Major-General Cunningham

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ssistants in the Archæological Survey, has since 1880 been ngaged as Executive Engineer in repairing the great Bud- hist temple at Buddha Gaya. I have not been concerned n this work, which was initiated (before the creation of my ffice) in consultation with General Cunningham. I have, owever, submitted some recommendations for disposing of he numerous fragments of sculpture which abound at the emple, also for providing permanent custody. Mr. Beglar arly in 1882 became engaged in repairs to Shir Shah's omb at Sasaram in the Shahabad district. I had no op- ortunity of perusing the specification until the work had een begun, and repairs of questionable taste had been ompleted when I first saw the building early in March ast. I have since submitted recommendations and have enerally advised the Bengal Government to take in hand he best monuments of their class in the province, and, as sual in similar cases, to direct the Executive Engineer o prepare his projects in consultation with me. A rough stimate for dealing with Man Singh's palace buildings at Rohtas had been prepared by Mr. Beglar, but I have point- d out that the old ruins at Gaur are generally held to e of greater importance, and should be given precedence ver others. General Cunningham agrees with me in this pinion.

15. Appendix G, deals with the work in Central India. Central India.
Major Keith was appointed Assistant to me on the 14th October 1882. He had been previously engaged under the Agent to the Governor General at Fortress Gwalior, where some important buildings have been repaired at my recom- mendation. His work at Sanchi is of still greater importance. The Buddhist remains are the most imposing of their class in India and the most complete. The operations described commenced in December 1882 under my orders; structural epairs to the Great Tope and its elaborate gateways, two of hich were in fragments on the ground, being accomplished y the middle of April 1883. Much remains to be done to the various structures, about which General Cunningham and Mr. Fergusson have written at greater length than about any other group of Indian monuments.[1]

Casts of the eastern gateway made by me in 1869 are at he Kensington Museum in Edinburgh, and in Paris. Sir epel Griffin has informed Government that Her Highness he Begum of Bhopal proposes to build a travellers' bungalow

[1] See Cunningham's "Bhilsa Topes," and Fergusson's "History of Indian Architec- ure" and "Tree and Serpent Worship."

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close to the Sanchi monument, and the Bhopal State Railway will have a station at the village.

The Central India Agency embraces a large area of great archæological and architectural interest. Besides Gwalior and Sanchi, to which special attention is being directed, there are the importaut centres of Khajuraho, Oorcha, Duttiah, Mandu and Bhilsa, all of which should be surveyed and cared for.

Sir Lepel Griffin reported to the Supreme Government in March last that all of the Native Chiefs "will in different degrees consent to contribute to such schemes as the representatives of the British Government may specially press upon their notice. . . . Where a particular work is to be undertaken, the Political Agent will from time to time endeavour with as little friction as possible, to obtain help both in labour material, and funds from the Native Chiefs concerned."

Rajputana.

16. Appendix H, deals with Rajputana, a country which above all others in India possesses most interesting historical and artistic traditions. They fired the enthusiasm of Colonel Tod, who in his "Rajasthan" records experience and investigations extending over several years of official connection with the States of Rajputana. Most of the numerous Native Chiefs take a pride in the monuments of their ancestors, and are more easily induced to bestow care upon them than any other class of Native Princes in India. The Governor General in Council has recently determined to induce the Durbars through the British Political Officers to make a real effort to carry out the repairs and remedies recommended by me, and I am confident that a careful survey, calling attention to the necessities in each structure, will in time be productive of the best results.

Repairs have commenced to an interesting marble pavilion of Jahangir's time in the Daolat Bagh at Ajmir, and some further repairs have been applied to the ancient mosque of that city known as the Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra. Surveys have been made of the group of Muhammadan buildings in Ajmir called Khoja Syad, and of the Jain Tower, Khumbo Ran's Tower, and Sanga Chaori at Chittore in Meywar. Permission has been obtained to survey the ancient palace at Amber near Jaipur, and the Jain temples at Abu.

Punjab.

17. Appendix I, relates to operations in the Punjab. A number of works, projected on recommendations submitted in a report on Lahore and Delhi (see Annual Report, 1881-82, Appendix H, pages xxi-xxix), had been estimated for by the local Executive Engineer early in 1882, and the visit of Sir Robert Egerton to Nur Mahal near Jullunder initiated

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epairs to the gateway of the serai at that place, for which I urnished a restored drawing. Besides these, repairs to a umber of minor buildings around Lahore were provided for in n estimate framed by the Executive Engineer at Lahore. soon became evident to me from the specifications which had an opportunity of perusing that no satisfactory results uld be obtained unless a special officer had charge of the orks; I accordingly recommended Sir C. Aitchison to apply or the services of Mr. Heath, Executive Engineer, Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces. It seemed to me that his officer, with suitable sub-divisional establishments, could imultaneously superintend work in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Objections were, however, raised to this rrangement, and Sir C. Aitchison determined to appoint ieutenant Abbott, R.E., to the charge of an archæological ub-division, and directed him to arrange plans for repairs, nd to prepare the estimates in communication with me, nd under my approval. This appointment took place on he 3rd November 1883, since which date Lieutenant Abbott as been engaged at Lahore and Delhi in the initiation of he various repairs, specified in the Appendix, to the following buildings:—

Jahangir's tomb.	Lahore.
Asaf Khan's ,,	
Nur Mahal's ,,	
Miscellaneous tombs in and around Lahore.	
Shahlimar gardens.	
Tomb and mosque of Jamali Kamali.	Delhi.
Humayun's tomb.	

Many of the works had been commenced before Lieutenant Abbott's appointment, and I found it necessary to recommend the numerous changes and modifications set forth in the Inspection Notes, pages cviii to cxii. The following projects for buildings have been modified or newly prepared by Lieutenant Abbott:—

Jahangir's tomb.	Lahore.
Shahlimar gardens.	
Naulakka pavilion in the fort.	
Fort historical buildings (petty repairs).	
Kila Kona mosque in Purana Kila.	Delhi.
Historical buildings in and around Delhi (petty repairs).	
Dewan-i-am in the palace.	

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Besides these, Mr. Harrington, Executive Engineer, Ju lunder, has most successfully carried out the projected repai to the gateway at Nur Mahal, and has commenced repai to two beautiful tombs at Nakodar.

A memorandum on explorations in Eusofzai is quoted length, and describes the very interesting Græco-Bactria sculptures that were obtained. I hope that something will b done annually until the whole district has been thoroughl examined.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

18. Appendix K, relates to the progress during the yea of work in the Archæological Division, North-Western Pr vinces and Oudh. An opportunity occurred in May 1880 reporting on the restoration and preservation of architectur buildings in and near Agra (see Annual Report, 1881-8 page xxix), and the comparison at that time between th renovated and cared-for Agra monuments, and the aspe of ruin and neglect afforded by the Lahore and Delhi buil ings, furnished the most convincing argument for the nece sity of conserving the ancient monuments throughout India

Sir John Strachey's system.

The system inaugurated at Agra was as simple as was effective. An Engineer of general ability having be appointed, Sir John Strachey, then Lieutenant-Govern issued his own instructions after personal and attent scrutiny of each individual structure. The taste to disc what was necessary directed the operations, which w carried out in a workmanlike manner. Sir John Strachey w succeeded by Sir George Couper, who took less interest monumental preservation, and the Archæological Divis has been threatened with changes; but the foresight of originator had secured the requisite funds for complet certain definite operations, and momentary indifference financial pressure passed harmlessly away.

Sir Alfred Lyall's interest in the work.

The present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Lyall, w cultivated appreciation has encouraged the work in Archæological Division by personal inspection of the mo ments at Agra, Jaunpur, and Sarnath. The orders of Government issued in June 1882 directed the Execut Engineer to prepare his projects and proposals in consul tion with me before being finally dealt with. I have in t way been able to make some suggestions, notably th concerning the restoration of fresco paintings in the Fat pur-Sikri and Sikandra buildings. The revival of the colo patterns in the arched entrances and interiors has wond fully improved the appearance of the structures and brou to light one of their most characteristic and singular qualit

Revival of paintings.

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have also endeavoured to suggest *economical remedies*, for example, in the two cases of renewing the ceilings of e beautiful palaces known as the "Khas Mehal" and Dewan-i-Khas" in the Agra fort. These buildings had many ears ago been robbed of their heavy marble ceilings, and to pport the flat roofs were subsequently furnished with iron ists which looked very unsightly from the interior. Mr. eath's original estimates for replacing the ceilings in their assive integrity and completing the repairs to the two avilions came to Rs. 1,60,633—an expenditure so obviously ohibitory that I recommended the use of iron joists as a pport for a lining of thin marble slabs, and the revised stimates, aggregating Rs. 45,921, showed a saving of s. 1,14,712. Economical remedies.

The works of importance in contemplation and requiring completion are— Works of importance to be completed at Agra.

(1) The removal, from the Birbal house, Miriam house, and Akbar's office, at Fatehpur-Sikri, of the unsightly doors and appurtenances used in the buildings for the accommodation of travellers.

(2) Complete renewal of all frescoes on ceilings, walls, domes, arches, &c., in the

Khas Mahal } in the fort.
Jahangir Mahal }
Akbar's tomb.
Etmad-ud-Dowlah's tomb.
Mosque at Fatehpur-Sikri.
} Agra.

(3) Completion of repairs to the Jahangir palace, Agra fort, now possible, as the removal of the Provost Sergeant's quarters from one of the roof pavilions has been arranged for.

(4) Complete and effectual custody of the restored buildings, to prevent theft of mosaic stones and damage of any kind.

It is most desirable that all the necessary military improvements to the Agra fort should be devised so as to interfere as little as possible with the architecture of the walls nd buildings, and the Inspector-General of Military Works, olonel Innes, V.C., R.E., has directed attention to this oint. He has also ordered the carved pillars and walls of kbar's palace at Allahabad, now used as an arsenal store, o be freed of whitewash. Military improvements in the Agra fort.

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Sarnath Tope.

An estimate has recently been sanctioned for repairs to the Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath near Benares.

Important works still to be undertaken in the N.-W. P.

A great deal of important work remains untouched in the North-Western Provinces, as, for instance, the ancient Muhammadan brick buildings at Budaun, some remarkable Hindu temples in the Banda district, the Chini-ka-roja at Agra, and some most singular brick and terra-cotta temples at Bhitargaon near Cawnpore. Nothing whatever has been done in Oudh.

Central Provinces.

19. Appendix L, contains a note on the buildings of interest on the island in the Narbadda river at Mandhatta. This is the only place I have had time to visit in the Central Provinces. A complete survey has been made of the island, also plans, &c., of the three principal temples on it, *i.e.*,—

The Siddeswar Mahadeva.
Omkar temple.
Somnath Gauri.

Besides these there are on the south bank of the river the temples to Vishnu and Mamleswar, both of which have been measured. The Siddeswar Mahadeva is unique in plan and ornament, and requires attention, being in a very ruined condition. My plans and notes with suggestions for repairs will be soon ready for submission to the Chief Commissioner, who will, I hope, depute an engineer to do what is requisite. I hope to gradually visit and have surveyed all the more important monuments of the Central Provinces.

Places not yet visited.

20. Appendix M, gives a list of Provinces and Native States not yet visited.

Haiderabad.

21. Appendix N, refers to Haiderabad, Deccan, and describes what the Government of His Highness the Nizam has ordered to be carried out at Kalburgah, or has in contemplation with regard to the great mosque and historical tombs of that town. Kalburgah is the only place of interest I have been able to visit in Haiderabad.

List of forts.

22. Appendix O, furnishes a list of some of the ancient forts and citadels in the various Indian administrative areas.

Plans and illustrations.

23. In conclusion, I beg to submit some observations in regard to the question of surveys and illustrations of monuments. The only way of securing attention to disrepair and neglect in important monuments, *in the use and charge of native princes or native communities,* is by careful surveys with specifications of what is requisite. It is in fact an economical way of getting work done in many parts of the empire. Plans and drawings are necessary for important projects un-

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dertaken in British territory; without them no reliable estimates can be drawn out for repairs, and by no other means can errors in restoration be avoided. But besides the monuments that can be repaired or attended to, there are some that either the native owners will refuse to touch or allow to be touched, others that are so inaccessible as to be beyond the compass of the scheme, and others of the second or third rank that are so numerous as to be beyond the expenditure that Government can sanction. Plans and illustrations of such classes of monuments are the only records that can be preserved. A record of all styles of Indian architectural buildings by plans and drawings on an intelligible scale *can be the only* means of reviving a knowledge of Indian architecture and art. At present if a native chief or gentleman wishes to build in the style of his forefathers, he has to rely on what is preserved in the brain of his native builder. There are no works of reference of practical use.

As regards decorative art for rendering Indian manufactures popular and for increasing their demand, the most important of all sources for new designs is native architecture, with its marvellous elaboration and variety. At present the untrained fancy of the artisan is the usual guide for modern work, and is too often corrupted by uneducated attempts to reproduce and adapt European patterns. *I beg to suggest that my office be commissioned to prepare a work to be issued in parts, which, when complete, will illustrate in chronological order the architecture and art of the Buddhists, Hindus, Jains, and Muhammadans.* Major-General Cunningham, Director General of the Archæological Survey, has suggested the joint production of a volume on the "Buddhist Sculptures of Gandhara," and this might, with propriety, form one of the series.

H. H. COLE, *Major, R.E.,*
Curator of Ancient Monuments in India.

September 1883.

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Appendix A.

Lists of some Principal and other Native Architectural Buildings in Bengal, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Haiderabad, Maisur, Burma, Madras, and Bombay. (Revised and added to.)

Bengal.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
BURDWAN DIVISION. *In the official list some 34 objects of interest are described.*						
Tomb of Bahram at Burdwan; Shir Afghan, the first husband of Nur Jahan, said to be buried here.	Built 300 years ago; the tomb of a Muhammadan poet Bahram Sakkar.	Custody desirable .	Said to be fair .	Special investigation necessary.	None . .	None.
Bishenpur Temples, in the Bankura District.	Brick and terra-cotta buildings; history unknown.	Ditto . . .	Fair, but overgrown with trees.		None . .	None.
The so-called "Five Jewelled" Temple at Gaoltur, in the Midnapur District.	About 132 years old; said to be very ornamental.	Ditto . . .	Overgrown with vegetation.		None . .	None.
Khelargarh, in the Midnapur District.	A fort dating 1490 A.D., with two curious sculptures of a man and his wife on horseback.	Ditto . . .	In ruins . .		None . .	None.
Minarah at Panduah, in the Hugli District.	A tower, probably of victory, used as a minarah; an interesting remain; date thirteenth century.	Ditto . . .	.....		None . .	None.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. *In the official list some 50 objects of interest are described*						
Hindu Temple, Jartar Deul, at Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs.	A specimen of very fine brick-work; the bricks said to be carved, probably terra-cotta; date 975 A.D.	Custody desirable .	.....	Special investigation necessary.	None . .	None.

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Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
		PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*continued.*				
The Sat Gumbaz, or Sixty Domes, at Bagarhat, in the Jessor District.	A massive brick building; date about 1458 A.D.; built by Khanja Ali.	The inside is kept clean by an old man, who gets money from pilgrims.	The masonry in fair order; repairs wanted on the surface; the roof is covered with jungle.	Special investigation necessary.	None . .	None.
Pir Ali's Tomb at Bagarhat, in the Jesssor District.	Date about 1458 A.D. . .	In charge of two fakirs, who hold 368 bighas of land for the service of the place under a very ancient grant.	Repairs wanted .		None . .	None.
Temple of Krishna at Muhammadpur, in the Jessor District.	An elaborate building with tracery and terra-cotta ornament; date 1703.	Custody probably desirable.	Signs of decay are showing.		None . .	None.
Makburra of Murshed Kuli Khan, the founder of Murshedabad.	A building of good proportion erected in the life-time of Murshed Kuli Khan (who reigned 1704—1725) out of materials of Hindu temples destroyed for the purpose.	Supposed to be looked after by the Nawab Nazim.	.....	.....	None . .	None.
		RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISIONS.				
		In the official list some 36 objects of interest are described.				
The Boddal Pillar, in the Dinagepur District.	A relic of the Pal Kings . .	Custody desirable .	The pillar is still standing.	investigation necessary.	None . .	None.
Two Muhammadan Shrines at Debkot, in the Dinagepur District.	The report calls Debkot the first Muhammadan capital of Bengal; very early inscription of Kaikur Shah at one shrine.	Ditto . .	Deserves to be preserved.		None . .	None.
Muhammadan Tomb at Hemtabad, called Bazar-ud-din, in the Dinagepur District.	A mosque close to the tomb, in fair preservation; there are numbers of Hindu carved pillars and stones about; signs of Buddhist topes in the neighbourhood.	Ditto . .	Much neglected .		None . .	None.

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Temple of Gopal at Gopalgunge, in the Dinagepur District.	Temple dating from 1742 A.D., with curious brick and terra-cotta ornament.	Ditto . .	Surrounded by jungle and falling, into decay.	Special	None . .	None. See Fergusson's Indian Architecture, page 467.
Temple at Kantonagar, 12 miles from Dinagepur.	Finished in 1722; a brick building covered with terra-cotta.	Ditto . .	Preservation desirable; is said to be kept in repair by the family of the late Raja of Dinagepur.	.....	Has been photographed.	Details would be valuable. See Fergusson's Indian Architecture, page 467.
Temple of Siva at Julpesh, in the Jalpaiguri District.	The most conspicuous ruin in the district; built of very durable brick; began 280 years ago.	Ditto . .	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.

DACCA DIVISION.

In the official list some 36 objects of interest are described.

So-called Tomb of Ghias-uddin at Sonargaon in the Dacca District.	The masonry beautifully carved .	Custody necessary .	The report says it might be easily repaired.	Special investigation necessary.	None . .	None.
Gharibullah's Mosque at Sonargaon, in the Dacca District.	A modern mosque, 1768 A.D., with pinnacles of glazed pottery.	Ditto . .	.....		None . .	None.
Old Mosque at Goaldi at Sonargaon, in the Dacca District.	Date 1519 A.D.; of red brick with carved stone-work inside and carved brick (terra-cotta ?).	Twenty-six years ago used for worship, but now abandoned for a more modern building close by.	Threatened with ruin		None . .	None.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

In the official list some 55 objects of interest are described.

The Khajeki Masjid, or golden mosque, at Gaur, Maldah District.	A stone building; 375 years old; built in the reign of Sultan Husain Shah, King of Gaur.	Custody necessary .	Fair preservation .	The expediency of restoration requires investigation.	None known .	See Ravenshaw.
Mosque called the Kadem Rassul at Gaur.	An interesting brick building; about 350 years old; the brickwork is said to be carved, but may be in reality terra-cotta or baked "moulded" bricks.	Not known; worthy of custody.	Worthy of being kept entire.		See Fergusson.	

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Bengal—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION—*continued.*						
Minar at Gaur . . .	According to Fergusson, a pillar of Victory; date 1302-15 A.D.	Custody desirable .	Wants clearing of vegetation or will tumble down.	The question of restoration requires special investigation.	.....	See Ravenshaw.
The Golden Mosque at Gaur .	Remains of a fine stone building; 364 years old.	Ditto . .	Preservation seems desirable.		None known .	
Kutub Shah's Graveyard at Peruah or Panduah, in the Maldah District.	An enclosure containing many tombs and Kutub's dwelling house, in which are coloured tiles.	The place is held sacred still.	.....		Ditto . .	None known.
The Adinah Masjid and Tomb of Sikandra at Peruah, or Hazrat Panduah, Maldah.	Erected A.D. 1358-67; much decorated with tiles and carvings in stone; is the finest and largest example of Bengali-Pathan.	Custody desirable .	Ruined . . .		See Fergusson .	See Fergusson.
Mausoleum of Jalal-ud-din Muhammad at Hazrat, Panduah.	A fine example of the Bengali-Pathan.	Ditto . .	.....		None . .	None.
Jami Masjid at Hadut, 4 miles from Rajmahal, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.	A beautiful building; built in A.D. 1592 by Man Sing, Akbar's Rajput General.	Ditto . .	In bad condition .		None known .	None known.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.						
In the official list some 13 objects of interest are described.						
No building which appears of special interest.						
PATNA DIVISION.						
In the official list some 60 objects of interest are described.						
Nalanda Monasteries at Burgaon, in the Patna District.	Buddhist ruins, full of interest; many sculptures of great beauty.	Excavations have been made.	Ruins . . .	Impossible .	None . .	None.

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Ruins of Rajgir in Behar subdivision, in the Patna District.	Buddhist ruins of Rajagriha, the ancient capital of Magadha.	Custody desirable .	Ruins . . .	Ditto . .	None . .	See Cunningham.
Sculptures of all kinds (Brahminical and Buddhist) collected by Mr. Broadley at Behar.	Some of these are most valuable, but out of place where they are, and should be in Calcutta.	.....	.....	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	.....
Great Buddhist Temple at Buddha Gya, in the Gya District.	This is a fine and most interesting brick building; masses of carved stones to be found around the ruins; date first century B.C.	Custody desirable .	*Has been completely restored at a cost of some Rs. 80,000, and is just completed (1883).*	.....	Has been photographed by Mr. Beglar, Executive Engineer.	See Cunningham, Fergusson and Rajendra Lalla Mitra.
Buddhist Temple and Caves in the Barabar Hills in Jahanabad sub-division, Gya District.	The caves are carved in the granite rock, and vary in age from 200 to 250 B.C.: among these, the celebrated "Khana Chopar," the "Sudama," and "Lomas Rishi" caves.	.....	Good . . .	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Cunningham.
Buddhist remains at Dharawut, north of the Barabar Hills, in the Gya District.	Extensive mounds about the present village; also a small temple with a standing figure of Buddhisata.	Custody desirable .	Ruins . . .	.....	None known of	None known of.
Remains at Konch, in the Gya District.	Mounds and Buddhist figures scattered about; also a large temple with beautiful moulded bricks.	Custody desirable .	The temple suffers year by year from rain, and will soon be a mass of rubbish if nothing is done.	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Tomb of Husain Khan, father of Shir Shah.	An octagonal stone building of considerable merit.	Is in custody .	Requires small repairs.	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Shir Shah's Tomb at Sasaram, in the Shahabad District.	A fine old Pathan tomb; about 1550 A.D. One of the finest specimens of Pathan art in Bengal.	Is in custody . .	*An estimate for repairs has been prepared and the work is in progress under Mr. Beglar.*	.....	Has been photographed by Mr. Beglar, Executive Engineer.	See Fergusson.
Ruins and Buildings at Rohtas Fort, in the Shahabad District.	Shir Shah captured this fortress in 1539 A.D.; Man Singh, Viceroy of Bengal, erected all the buildings now existing in A.D. 1654.	Ditto . .	Ruins . . .	Mr. Beglar has prepared a rough estimate for repairs.	None known of	None known of.

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Bengal—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
		PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*				
Bhim Singh's Lat, an Edict Pillar of Asoka near Sarya, 18 miles south-west of Muzaffarpur.	The pillar is a monolith with a carved lion capital; height above ground about 30 feet; date about 250 B.C.	Since 1793 Englishmen have cut their names on the pillar; is in the courtyard of a Brahman's house.	Good . . .	.....	None known of.	See Fergusson, Cunningham, and Kittoe.
Buddhist Mounds and Edict Pillars in the district of Champaran.	There is a fine lion pillar at Lauriya Araraj, 15 miles from Bettiah.	Custody desirable .	Ruins . . .	.....	Ditto . .	See Fergusson and Cunningham.
		ORISSA DIVISION.				
		In the official list some 23 objects of interest are described.				
Temple at Chandeswar. .	A building with beautifully carved mouldings and sculptured panels.	.....	.....	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	.....
Hindu Pillar at Chandeswar-Jajpur, in the Cuttack District.	A stone column about 22 feet high, supported originally a Garuda,[1] which lies half a mile off.	Custody desirable .	Fair . . .	The question of how far restoration is possible or expedient requires special investigation.	Has been photographed. See Fergusson.	None known.
Buddhist remains in the Alti Hills, Jajpur, Cuttack District.	Have been imperfectly explored .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temple of Jaganath at Puri, in the Puri District.	Built 1198 A.D. . . .	Used for worship, &c.	Fair . . .	The question of how far restoration is possible or expedient requires special investigation.	Has been photographed. See Fergusson.	See Fergusson and Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra.
Great Temple at Bhuvaneswar, in the Puri District.	Date about 617 A.D.; a very elaborate Hindu temple.	Used for worship .	Fair . . .		Has been photographed.	See Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra's book.
The Black Pagoda or Kanarak at Kanarak, in the Puri District.	Date about 873 A.D. (there are various theories as to date); a very elaborately carved Hindul building.	Custody seems desirable.	Fair . . .		Ditto.	See Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra's *Antiquities in Orissa.*

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

In the official list some 11 objects of interest are described.

Temples at Barakar . .	Small square structures with sikras. The plinths and basements are very curiously treated with twisted pillars ending in small capitals with Hindu Deities.	.....	.....	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	.....
Brick and Terra-Cotta Temples at Para, in the Manbhum District.	Some of the brick work is very good.	.....	.....	.....	Mr. Beglar has taken photographs.	.....
Fort and Palace of the Pachete Rajahs at Pachete, Manbhum.	Ruins, temples, towers, &c., of fine stone and terra-cotta work.	Apparently none .	Ruins . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Jain Temples at Telcupy, Manbhum.	Stone temples, with elaborate carvings.	.....	Ruin; the river Damuda is washing the buildings away.	.....	None . .	None.
Jain Temples at Parisnath, Hazaribagh District.	A place of Jain Pilgrimage.	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson.

[1] *N.B.*—The sacred Vulture of Vishnu.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
	In an official list of 1875, 157 objects of interest are mentioned.					
A Stone bearing one of Asoka's inscriptions at Hurripur, near Kalsi, Dehra Dun District.	Is in a good state of preservation; but the inscription is somewhat worn by age.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Large Figure of Buddha and lions at Paindhat, Mainpuri District.	Is an object of devotion; protected by a Hindu Temple.	.....	Said in 1868 to be in good preservation.	.....	.....	.....

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N. W.-P. and Oudh—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Stone Elephant and Capital at Sankissa, Etah District.	The capital of one of Asoka's edict pillars, 250 B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Temple at Makarbai, two miles from Kabrai, two marches out of Banda on the road to Mahoba.	Consists of three separate shrines arranged round a central one which has an approach or passage. It is of granite very deeply carved.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruined City of Kanauj; formerly the Hindu capital of Northern India.	The remains of interest are—the ruins of the old palace called Rang Mahal; the Hindu pillars of the Jami Masjid; the Hindu pillars of the Masjid of Makhdan Tahainya; and Hindu statues in the village of Singh Bhawani; besides these there are numerous mounds covered with broken bricks, carvings, &c.	Custody most desirable.	.....	.....	.....	See Cunningham's *Archæological Report*, Vol. I.
Buddhist Tope at Sarnath, near Benares.	A large tope covered with stone sculptures of great beauty; date about 500-600 A.D.	Ditto . .	*An estimate for repairs has been sanctioned.*	.....	Has been photographed.	See Cunningham and Fergusson.
Jami Masjid at Badaun . .	A fine specimen of Ghori Pathan building; A.D. 1223.	Custody desirable .	Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor, gave Rs. 500 for repairs. Well worth preserving. Should be repaired.	A return of 1875 states that the cloisters that stood to the right and left of the street, front of the mosque, have been pulled down to secure material for repairing the main parts of the building.	Worth photography.	None.
Idgah at Badaun . . .	This is a structure of some interest built by Shams-ud-din; 1209 A.D.	Is in custody . .	.....	.....	Worth photography.	*Illustrations of the brick work would be valuable.*

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Tomb of Chimni Khan at Badaun.	Highly decorated with brick work, dating from the time of the Sikander Lodis.	In custody . .	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Illustrations would be valuable.
Raja's Palace at Srinagar, in Gurhwal, said to date 1358 A.D.	Is built of stone, parts of which are elaborately carved.	.....	Requires clearing and small repairs.	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto
Converted Temple at Mahaban, dating from the 10th century, called the Chhattri Palna.	A stone colonnade of sculptured pillars, roofed over by Aurangzib to serve as a mosque.	Now in custody of Hindus.	Was repaired in 1876 by Government.	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Sculptured figure of Buddha at Paindhut, 3 miles north of Mustafabad, Mainpuri District.	Seated on a throne with lions and elephants at the base and sides.	Requires investigation.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jain and other temples at Mahoba, Hamirpur District.	Fine massive buildings; 900 to 1100 A.D.	*Repairs commenced.*	.....	.....	Several photographs taken.	.....
Jami Masjid at Jaunpur .	1419-51 A.D.; a grand and massive building of the Jaunpur Pathan type.	*Being restored. Drawings have been made by Mr. Heath.*	.....	.....	Ditto . .	See Fergusson.
The Atala Masjid at Jaunpur	Very ornate and beautiful; the finest Jaunpur Pathan building.		.....	.....	Ditto . .	.....
Lall Darwaza Mosque, Jaunpur.	This is the smallest of the mosques in Jaunpur; is massive and in the mixed style.		.....	.....	Ditto . .	See Fergusson.
Akbar's Palace at Fatehpur-Sikri near Agra.	A beautiful collection of buildings of a mixed Hindu and Muhammadan style.	*Under the Archæological Division, N.-W.P.*	.....	.....	Ditto . .	See Fergusson and *Buildings near Agra* by Cole.
Hall in the Palace at Allahabad.	Built in Akbar's time . . .	Now used as an arsenal.	.....	*The removal of whitewash from the interior has been ordered.*	.....	See Fergusson.
Fatehpur-ki Masjid near the Taj.	A building of the later Mogul style; in a tottering condition.	.....	Should be prevented from ruin.	.....	.....	.....
Monolith at Bitri, Ghazipur District.	A sandstone column of the Gupta period with inscriptions.	Should be fenced in	.....	.....	Not photographed.	.....

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N.-W. P. and Oudh—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd,

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Tomb of Feroz Khan, near Agra.	Erected in Akbar's time; very handsome.	*Has been cleared and thoroughly repaired.*	.....	*Under the Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces. Mr. Heath has prepared drawings.*	Has been photographed.	.....
Hindu Temple at Bindraban, near Muttra.	Erected in 1592-1615 A.D.; a remarkable building, being a mixture of Hindu and Muhammadan art.	*Has been restored by Government, is in the custody of Native priests, and its integrity should be secured or maltreatment is inevitable.*	.....		Ditto .	See Fergusson and Cole.
Tomb of Khwaja Aitbar Khan, near Sikandra, Agra.	A good specimen of early seventeenth century Mogul architecture.	.....	Has been repaired by Mr. Heath.		Has been photographed.	.....
Tombs of Sadik Khan and Salabat Khan, near Sikandra, Agra.	Good specimen of the architecture of Shahjahan's time.	Have been cleared of the inhabitants and repaired by Mr. Heath.	.....	*Under the Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces. Mr. Heath has prepared drawings.*	Have been photographed.	.....
Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra .	A very beautiful mausoleum .	*Has been restored; the surrounding walls and gateways are in hand.*	.....		.....	See Fergusson.
Fort at Agra . . .	Contains fine buildings of Jahangir and Shah Jahan.	*Is almost completely renovated. The Somnath gates require attention.*	.....		Has been photographed.	.....
Taj Mahal	A beautiful marble tomb of Shah Jahan and his wife.	*Has been completely restored.*	.....		Ditto .	See Fergusson. Well drawn.
Tomb of Itmad-ud-Dowlah at Agra.	Built in the reign of Jahangir, A.D. 1605-28; a beautiful building of marble and mosaics.	All has been restored except the fresco paintings.	.....		Ditto .	.....
Tomb of Shah Abdul Ruzzak at Jhinjhana, Muzaffarnagar District.	Is a handsome structure, built of stone and brick, and has a coloured tile dome.	.....	Said in 1868 to be kept in repair by the heirs of Shah Abdul Ruzzak.	.....	.....	.....

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Masjid in the old City of Koel, Aligarh District.	This mosque was built 140 years ago; near it once stood an ancient minar erected in 1253 A.D., which, after the Mutiny, was pulled down for municipal improvements.	.....	Under repairs by the Muhammadan community, but not well done.	.....	.....	.....
Mosque of Nubbi Sahib in the market place, Muttra.	Built by Gholam Nubbi, Governor of Muttra, 1660 A.D.; a central building with four handsome minarets with coloured tile work.	Worthy of custody and preservation.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sculptures, mostly Buddhist, in the Museum at Muttra.	These valuable sculptures should be more accessible for inspection.	.....	Should be removed to the Provincial Museum.	.....	.....	.....
Temple of Hardeoji at Goverdhun.	A carved building of red sandstone, built 320 years ago by Raja Bhugwan Dass of Multan.	Worthy of custody.	Was partly destroyed by Aurangzib and repaired by the Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur.	.....	.....	.....
Zamindar's House in Labhowa near Shekohabad, Mainpuri District.	Built some 70 years ago; said to be a very remarkable specimen of modern domestic native art.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jami Masjid in Pilibhit, Bareilly District.	A handsome building, said to be well worth preserving.	.....	Used to be repaired by Government before the Mutiny.	.....	.....	.....
The Sumeri temple at Ramnagar, in the Benares District.	A handsome temple, begun about 100 years ago, completed by the present Raja of Benares; is covered with handsome basreliefs.	.....	Kept in repair by the Maharaja of Benares.	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Chini-ka-Roza at Agra . .	Of Aurangzib's time; a mausoleum covered with blue enamel.	Custody desirable .	Much ruined and defaced.	.....	.....	See Cunningham.
Temple of Vishveshwar at Benares.	About 150 years old . . .	In use by the Brahmans.	.....	.....	.....	See Prinsep's *Views in Benares*.
Ghusla Ghat, Benares . . .	A modern stone building . .	In use . . .	.....	.....	.....	See Prinsep's *Views*, and Fergusson.
Khusrú Bagh at Allahabad ...	A garden with the tombs of Khusrú, his mother and sister (Jahangir's period).	In use as a public garden.	Has been partially repaired by the Allahabad Municipality.	.....	Has been photographed.	.....

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N.-W. P. and Oudh—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Hindu carved stones of the Gupta period in the Fort of Gurhwa, 20 miles south-west of Allahabad.	The square pillars forming Toran gateways should be obtained from the Raja of Bara for deposit in a Museum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Vol. X, Archæological Reports.
Capital of the Indo-Scythian period formerly at Muttra.	Was removed by Dr. Bhaudaji to Bombay, and is now in possession of his heir. Should be recovered for the North-Western Provinces Museum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asoka Column at Hathia near Zumaniah, Ghazipur District.	Has a capital and is 26 feet high. The figures which surmounted the pillar are on the ground.	.....	.....	The figures should be replaced on the top.	Not photographed.	
Remains of a Hindu temple at Dildarnagar, Ghazipur District.	A number of carved stones and sculptures might be removed to a Museum.		.....	.....	Not photographed.	
Ruins of an ancient City at Bhetoa near Paila in Kheri District, Oudh.	This is worth exploration; some pottery, terra-cotta, and sculptures have been found.	.....				
Fragment of a Hindu temple at Newal near the Ganges, Cawnpore District.	General Cunningham found numerous terra-cottas here in mounds.	.....	Any existing fragments should be removed to a Museum.	.....	.....	See Vol. XI, Archæological Reports.
Bhitargaon, 20 miles south of Cawnpore, Pargana Sarh, Salempur.	The one large temple dates 7th or 8th Century, A.D., and is covered with panels of terra-cotta representing Brahminical subjects. Brick arches are used inside.	.....	Well worth preservation. General Cunningham removed some pieces of terracotta.	.....	Has been photographed by Mr. Beglar.	See Vol. XI, Archæological Reports.

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Punjab.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Punjab.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
			DELHI DISTRICT.			
			In the official list some 91 buildings are described.			
Ruins at the Kutub, near Delhi.	Historically of the highest interest, being the most important mark of the Muhammadan conquest of India; is situated about 11 miles from Delhi.	It is not known whether the custody of all buildings is of a systematic character.	*The Kutub Minar is fairly preserved; other buildings require attention; all buildings should be made secure and destructive vegetation kept down.*	Repairs about to be undertaken.	Photographed by Bourne and Shepherd and others. Also see *Architecture of Ancient Delhi* by H. H. Cole, published by Arundel Society.	See Fergusson and Cunningham.
Tomb of Maulvi Jamali Kamali, near Delhi, to the south-east of the Metcalfe House at the Kutub.	Decorated in a beautiful and singular way with coloured encaustic tiles; date 1535 A.D.	Custody desirable .	*The ground has been purchased and the tomb and mosque repaired.*	.....	No photographs known to exist.	*Drawing made in my office.—H. H. C.*
Ruined Tombs and buildings around Delhi.	Chiefly Pathan and Mogul .	Ditto . .	*Very variable; preservation in many cases most desirable.*	.....	Some photographs by Bourne and Shepherd.	Many noticed in Fergusson; also see Cunningham, Vol. IV. *Many drawings in my office.—H. H. C.*
Kila-Kona Mosque in Purana Kila, Delhi.	One of the finest buildings of Shir Shah's time.	.....	Will be repaired; estimate sanctioned.	.....	Has been photographed.	*Drawings in my office.*
Humayun's Tomb, near Delhi	Early specimen of Mogul architecture, 1554 A.D., in marble and sandstone.	Systematic custody desirable.	*Ground has been rescued from cultivators.*	.....	Photographed by Bourne and Shepherd.	*Drawings in my office.—H.H.C.*
Chausath Khamba, a tomb 3 miles from Delhi; date 1600 A.D.	A Muhammadan tomb decorated with beautiful cut-marble screenwork.	Ditto . .	In fair order, but some screens mutilated.	Probably desirable.	Ditto . .	See Cunningham, Vol. IV. Details of tracery would be valuable.

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Punjab—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
		DELHI DISTRICT—*continued.*				
Jami Masjid in Delhi; date 1629-58 A.D.	A beautiful Mogul mosque still in use.	In custody of the Muhammadan priest.	*Slight repairs wanted.*	.....	Photographed by Bourne and Shepherd.	Illustrated in Fergusson's Architecture.
Asoka's Pillar, on the ridge in the civil station, Delhi.	A Buddhist Lat; about 300 B.C.	Systematic custody desirable.	Recently set up (1875).	Unnecessary .	None known .	None known.
Zinat-ul-Masjid . . .	A mosque with tombs; date A.D. 1710.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto .	Ditto.
Fatehpuri Masjid . . .	*Mosque at end of the Chandni Chauk; A.D. 1610.*	*In use* . . .	*Repairs and improvements commenced.*	.....	.....	
Palace in the Fort at Delhi; date about 1638 A.D.	Built by Shah Jahan. The Dewan Khas is richly ornamented with mosaic on white marble, and a painted ceiling; other buildings, such as the Moti Masjid and King's Bath, are highly ornamental and full of interest.	In charge of the Military Works Department. Buildings requiring repair are made over to the Ancient Monument subdivision.	*Repairs have begun and will be thoroughly carried out.*	.....	Bourne and Shepherd have photographs.	Plans said to be in the Military Department. See also Fergusson. *Drawings in my office.—H.H.C.*
Jaina Temple in Delhi . .	Built in the beginning of the present or end of the last century; singular for its beauty and ornament.	In use . . .	.....	.....	Ditto .	Details of the structure would be interesting. See Fergusson.
		GURGAON DISTRICT.				
		In the official list some 48 buildings are described.				
Lal and Kala Domes, near the hills at Sohna, about 1 mile from the Town of Gurgaon.	Buildings known as the red and black domes; they are decorated with sculptures and are reputed to have been built by Khanzadas; date unknown.	Custody desirable .	Dilapidated; information wanted.	.....	None . .	None.
Kutub Khan, in the boundary of the Town of Gurgaon.	A domed building of chunam and stone built by Kutub Khan, Khanzada, Mansabdar of the Emperor, about 400 years ago.	The inhabitants of Sohna use it as a cattle-shed.	Dilapidated; is handsome and should not be allowed to decay further.	.....	None . .	None.

Aliwardi Mosque, 3 miles from the Tahsil Gurgaon.	A mosque and tomb in chunam and red stone; the tomb has a handsome trellis screen, built by Nawab Aliwardi Khan about 150 years ago.	Not used . .	Dilapidated; the tomb deserves rescuing from decay.	.....	None . .	None.
Sohna Mosque, near which are two hot and cold springs.	The old buildings are said to be a thousand years; the mosque dates from Shah Alam.	Used by inhabitants; mode of custody unknown	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Farukhnagar Mosque, in the Town of Farukhnagar.	Built by the Nawab of the place in the reign of Muhammad Shah, 1553-54 A.D.; decorated with carvings.	Used for worship .	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Hindu Temple at Sit Sai, 18 miles from Tahsil Palwal.	A building of chunam and stone with coloured frescoes, about 224 years old.	Ditto . .	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Modern Tank and Chuttri at Chuhiwala.	The chuttri is of chunam and stone, and is decorated with sculpture.	The tank used for bathing; no information about custody.	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Mosque at Malab . . .	A building of chunam and stone with coloured decorations; built 200 years ago.	Used for worship; no information as to custody.	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Muhammadan Shrine in memory of Allah Yar Khan in Firozpur.	A monument, 40 feet square, of stone and chunam, with ornamental carvings; built 275 years ago.	A fakir lives in the shrine; no other custody known.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Jami Masjid, in the Town of Firozpur.	A modern building with coloured decoration.	Used for worship.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
		KARNAL DISTRICT.				
		In the official list some 55 buildings are described.				
Tomb near Karnal, on the Trunk Road, called Durgah Kalandar Sahib.	A masonry enclosure, with a mosque and fountain; the tomb itself is of marble with sculptured decoration. It was built by Ghyas-ud-din, Emperor of Delhi, in memory of a fakir (1325 A.D.).	Sacred place of Muhammadans; no information as to custody.	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Muhammadan Tombs in the city of Panipat.	Decorated with marble sculptures; date 1325 A.D.	Sacred Muhammadan place; no information as to custody.	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.

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Punjab—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawing or plans.
		KARNAL DISTRICT—*continued.*				
Kabul Bagh, 1 mile from Paniput.	Fomerly a mosque and garden built by the Emperor Baber to commemorate the victory over Ibrahim Lodi; A.D. 1527.	Not known . .	The garden has disappeared; the mosque requires repairs.	.....	None . .	None.
Mosque of Shaikh Tyub, inside the city of Kaithal.	A masonry building of the time of Akbar; the cupola is covered with enamel.	Not known . .	Requires repair .	.....	None . .	None.
		HISSAR DISTRICT.				
		In the official list some 30 buildings are described.				
Jami Masjid, in the Town of Hissar.	A brick building 350 years old; decorated with coloured tiles.	Used for worship; no information as to custody.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Mosque near Hissar in the sarai close to the Delhi Gate.	A brick building 345 years old; decorated with coloured tiles.	Ditto . .	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Tomb near Hissar . .	An old domed brick building with coloured tile decoration; said to be 500 years old.	Occupied as a residence by the Deputy Commissioner.	Said to be much neglected.	.....	None . .	None.
Barsi Darwaza, one of the gates of Hansi.	A brick gate, decorated with coloured tiles.	No information as to custody.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Domed Shrine at Tobana .	A brick building, decorated with tiles of various colours; built 500 years ago by Assud Khan, Pathan.	Not occupied; no information as to custody.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Mosque in Tobana . .	A brick building, erected 258 years ago by Mir Fazil; it is decorated with red, blue, and yellow tiles.	Used for worship; no information as to custody.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
		ROHTAK DISTRICT.				
		In the official list some 28 buildings are described.				
Seven tombs at Jhajjar .	These are of stone, Muhammadan in style; and one building has coloured decoration (tiles?); about 250 years old.	Not known . .	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.

Alamgiri Mosque at Badli .	A stone building erected by Aurangzib Alamgir; about 200 years ago.	Used for worship; custody not known	Needs repairs .	.....	None . .	None.

SIRSA DISTRICT.

In the official list some 4 buildings are described.

Hindu Temple outside the town of Hissar.	A plastered brick building with coloured ornament; about 500 years old by repute.	Used by Hindus; custody not known.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.

UMBALLA DIVISION.

In the official list some 10 buildings are described.

Muhammadan Tomb, 12 miles west of Shahabad Thana.	A masonry building about 1710 A.D.; is the tomb of Shah Bhik and of an architectural character.	Used by Muhammadans for worship; mode of custody unknown.	Very good . .	.....	By Lieut. Parker, Assistant Commissioner, Umballa.	None.
Jami Masjid at Thanesar .	A solid masonry building; 1400 A. D.	Not in use; no custody known of.	In ruins . . .	.....	Ditto . .	None.
Gateway of the Old Fort of Thanesar.	Solid masonry building; a good specimen of Muhammadan architecture; 1400 A.D.	Partly inhabited .	In ruins; part of the remains are tolerably perfect.	.....	Ditto . .	None.
Mosque at Sadowra, 25 miles north-east of Umballa.	Solid masonry; date 1400 A.D.	Not in use . .	In ruins . . .	.....	Ditto . .	None.
Old Muhammadan House at Buria, 3 miles from Jagadri.	A curious masonry house with coloured decorations inside; built by Shah Jahan 1630 A.D.	No custody . .	In ruins . .	.....	Ditto . .	None.

SIMLA DISTRICT.

In the official list some 3 buildings are described.

Dhara Mandal at Pinjor, a Temple standing in water.	Very ancient; built of blue stone	Not known . .	In order . . .	Impossible .	None . .	None.

HILL STATES.

No official list.

Hill Temples . . .	Many very picturesque and curious wooden deotas or Hindu temples worthy of photography, description and preservation.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Punjab—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
			LUDHIANA DISTRICT.			
			In the official list some 45 buildings are described.			
Mosque and Tomb at Ludhiana Khas.	A plastered brick building with interior coloured decoration, supposed to have been built in the time of Alamgir by Shaikh Muhammad Sharif, afterwards buried there.	Used for worship; no information as to custody.	Good . . .	Unnecessary .	None . .	None.
Makbara Shah Diwan, a Tomb 1 mile to the west of the Town of Teharah.	A plastered brick building said to have been erected in the time of Akbar.	None known of; a grant of 190 bighas of land said to have been made over by Government for its maintenance.	Ruins . . .	.....	None . .	None.
			JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.			
			In the official list some 24 buildings are described.			
Masjid Shaikh Darwaish, a Tomb and Mosque in Basti Shaikh.	A brick building built by Shaikh Darwaish, who came from Kabul in 1026 A.H.; a Pathan structure.	Used as a mosque; no information as to custody.	In tolerable order; but if not repaired regularly will soon give way.	.....	None . .	None.
Serai, or Travellers' Rest-house at Nurmahal.	A brick building celebrated for its beautifully carved gate. Nur Jahan, wife of Jahangir, built this serai in 1028-30 A.H.	.....	The Principal Gateway has been repaired by Mr. Harington, Executive Engineer.	.....	Photographs and drawings prepared in my Office.—*H.H.C.*, 8-7-82.	
Garden and two Tombs at Hadirawalah, close to Nakodar.	Brick buildings decorated with carvings and paintings; one of Muhammad Mumin, A.D. 1612 the other of Haji Jamal, A.D. 1657.	.....	Repairs in progress under Mr. Harington.	.....	None . .	None.
Dakhni Serai, 8 miles from Nakodar.	A building of Shah Jahan's time. The gates covered with beautiful tile work.	.....	Estimate has been prepared by Mr. Harington, Executive Engineer, for repairs.	.....	None . .	Under preparation.

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KANGRA DISTRICT.

In the official list some 169 buildings are described.

Temple at Talka Bhalair Jowala Mukhi.	A very famous temple, to which numbers of pilgrims resort.	Not stated . .	.....	.....	None . .	None.
Nandekaisa Temple in the village of Jadranghal, Talka, Kangra.	Very old and famous shrine .	Ditto . .	.....	.....	None . .	None.
Kanja Mahadeo Temple in the village of Kaneara, 7 miles from Dharmsala.	Temple dedicated to Shibji in the centre of a thick wood.	Ditto . .	.....	.....	None . .	None.
Fort Kangra	An old and famous fort . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindu Temples and Tanks in Kangra.	Famous for bathing and worship.	Not stated . .	.....	Ditto . .	None . .	None.
Temple at Baijnath . .	Very ancient building . .	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	None . .	None.
Bankhandi Thakur . .	Temple in the village of Phatran; very fine idol.	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	None . .	None.
Hurtumba Dabi . . .	Temple in the village of Gindri; very ancient.	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	None . .	None.
Rugnathji	Temple in the village of Manny Karan; a very famous temple.	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	None . .	None.
Targag Narain . . .	Temple in the village of Dear; very ancient.	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	None . .	None.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

In the official list some 19 buildings are described.

Sikh Temple and sacred Tank called Darbar Sahib in the Town of Amritsar.	A modern building (1762 A. D.) of marble with a copper gilt dome, sometimes called the Golden Temple; its walls are adorned with inlaid devices of figures and flowers.	Used by the Sikh priests.	.....	.....	Several photographers have taken views.	*Plans and detailed drawings are being prepared in my office.—H. H. C., 8-7-82.*
Sikh Temple called Akal Bunga at Amritsar.	A plastered brick building, with coloured decorations and the upper story covered with copper gilt sheets; date 1606 A.D.	In religious use .	.....	*Kept in repair by the Sikhs.*	Several photographs exist.	*Ditto.*

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Punjab—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
		AMRITSAR DISTRICT—*continued.*				
Garden and Tomb called Baba Atal in Amritsar.	A brick and white stone building with coloured decorations and gilt roofs; a lofty tower is built over the tomb.	Religious institution	.....	*Kept in repair by the Sikhs.*	Has been photographed.	*Plans and detailed drawings are being prepared in my office.—H. H. C., 8-7-82.*
Hindu Temple beyond the Lohgarh Gate at Amritsar; date 1750.	A brick building situated on the Durgiana Tank; has coloured decorations.	Used by travellers .	.....	.....	None . .	None.
Old Imperial Serais built on the Delhi and Lahore road by the Emperor Jahangir	Three brick buildings having coloured decorations and encaustic tiles converted into villages.	Appear worthy of custody.	In ruins . .	Ditto . .	None . .	None.
		LAHORE DISTRICT.				
		In the official list some 95 buildings are described.				
Chauburji or Gateway, 1¼ miles from Lahore on the Multan road.	This is a gateway leading to a garden which has been destroyed. The gate was built by Zeban Nisan, daughter of Alamgir, in 1641. It is of brick, decorated with encaustic tiles.	.....	Repairs have been executed.	.....	.....	*Plans and detailed drawings in my office.—H.H. C., 8-7-82.*
Tomb of Ranjit Singh outside the Roshnai Gateway, Lahore.	A brick and marble building (1841) with paintings and sculptures. Government bears the expenses incurred in repairs.	In custody . .	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	None.
Masjid Wazir Khan, near the Kotwali, Lahore.	A handsome brick building with coloured tiles, built in the reign of Shah Jahan.	*Used by Muhammadans; repairs urgent.*	Bad . . .	*Great damage done by the natives who use the mosque.*	Ditto . .	*Detailed drawings in my office.—H.H. C., 8-7-82.*
Badshahi Masjid near the Fort at Lahore.	A handsome mosque, built by Alamgir; is partly painted and sculptured.	Used by Muhammadans.	.....	Ditto .	Ditto . .	None.

Fort at Lahore . . .	Commenced by Mahmud of Ghazni, finished by Shah Jahan in 1562; has some handsome buildings, and should be kept in a constant state of repair.	In Government custody.	*Repairs about to commence.*	.....	Ditto . .	*Plans and drawings in my office.—H. H.C., 8-7-82.*
Tomb of Jahangir at Shahdara, 3 miles from Lahore.	A marble and granite building, with sculptures and paintings, built by Shah Jahan, 1628.	.....	*Repairs have commenced.*	.....	Ditto . .	*Detailed drawings in my office.—H.H. C., 8-7-82.*
Shahlimar Gardens, 6 miles from Lahore.	Built by Shah Jahan in imitation of the great gardens in Kashmir; is kept up by Government.	In charge of the Municipality.	*Repairs about to commence.*	.....	Ditto . .	*Ditto.*
Tomb at Mian Mir, in the native village.	Built by Dara Shah in the reign of Alamgir; sculptured and highly painted.	Custody seems desirable.	.....	Information required.	None .	None.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

In the official list some 15 buildings are described.

Hiran Minar, 3 miles west of Shekhupura, Tahsil Hafizabad.	A tank, summer-house and tower built in 1650 A.D. by the eldest son of Jahangir; the tank is very large, and the Baradari of good architecture.	Custody seems desirable.	.....	No information required.	Has been photographed by Major Mercer.	None.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

In the official list some 8 buildings, &c., are described.

Manikyala Tope . . .	A Buddhist Tope which has been fully described by Cunningham.	worthy of custody.	In disrepair . .	*Should be repaired.*	Has been photographed.	See Cunningham.
Old Mound at Shah-ki-deri .	Old Buddhist remains described by Cunningham.	Is worthy of custody	In ruins . . .	Ditto . .	None . .	Ditto.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

In the official list some 6 objects of interest are described.

Small Domed Cos Minar at Bat, 1½ miles from Mangal.	Supposed to have been erected by the Emperor Jahangir on the Imperial road to Kashmir; he halted at Mangal.	Apparently none .	Falling into ruins .	.....	None known of	Not known of.

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Punjab—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
MULTAN DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 13 objects of interest are described.						
Shrine of Muhammad Yusaf, called Shah Gardez, in Multan, near the Bohar Gate.	A brick building covered with coloured encaustic tiles; 650 years old.	A place of pilgrimage; custody desirable.	Repairs are necessary.	.....	Has been photographed.	None known of.
Hindu Temple called Narsingpuri in Multan in the old Fort.	A brick building with paintings .	Custody desirable .		.....	Ditto	None.
Shrine called Hazrat Shaikh Musa Park in Multan.	A brick building of Aurangzib's time decorated with paintings .	Ditto .		.....	None . .	None.
A Domed Octagonal Monument, called Rukan-ud-din Alim, in the old Fort, Multan.	A brick building of Toghlak; about 550 years old; decorated with paintings.	A place of pilgrims; custody desirable.		.....	Has been photographed.	None.
Shrine called Shah Shams Tabrez, about half a mile outside the north-east corner of Multan.	A brick masonry building with paintings and bright encaustic tiles; 192 years old. Shams Tabrez was flayed alive on this spot as a martyr.	A place of Muhammadan pilgrimage; custody desirable.		.....	Ditto	None.
Temple, Shrine and Tank of Suraj Kund, 4 miles to the south of Multan.	Of masonry, with paintings and encaustic tile-work.	A fair held twice a year, largely attended by Hindus; custody desirable.		.....	None . .	None.
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 4 buildings are described.						
Tomb of Bawa Farid at Pakpattan, 27 miles from Montgomery.	A brick building with inlaid marble floor; about 630 years old; a renowned shrine.	Visited by pilgrims; mode of custody unknown.	In preservation.	Unnecessary .	None . .	None.

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JHANG DISTRICT.

In the official return these are the only two buildings described.

Mosque at Chiniot, half a mile from Tahsil Chiniot, on the Grand Trunk Road.	Built of red and grey stone, the floor paved with mosaic of black and white marble; the tomb of white marble; there are paintings on the walls; date about 220 years old.	Held in reverence by Hindus and Muhammadans; a school is held in the building.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Tomb of Hazrat Shah, half a mile from Tahsil Chiniot.	A white and black marble building; the outer walls are painted; the interior is decorated with gilding; the tomb of a Fakir, Hazrat Shah Burhan, built in Shah Jahan's time.	A fair held yearly; custody desirable.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

In the official list these are the only two buildings described.

Tomb of Nawab Tahar Khan at Sitpur on the Chenab, 60 miles from Muzaffargarh.	A brick building with encaustic tiles in green, black, yellow and blue; built in 1670 A. D. by Nawab Sultan Muhammad.	Not in use; custody desirable.	In good preservation; was repaired by the civil authorities in 1867.	.....	Has been photographed.	None.
Tomb of Abdul Wahab at Daria Din Panah, 45 miles north-west of Muzaffargarh.	A brick building with coloured decorations; about 282 years old.	Used for worship; custody desirable.	A rent-free holding of 48 bighas is attached to the shrine; the income is said to amount to Rs. 2,000, but is represented as being insufficient to feed the pilgrims; has lately been repaired by the priests.	.....	Ditto . .	None.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

In the official list some 4 buildings, &c., are described.

Nothing very important.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

In the official list some 9 buildings are noticed.

Fort at Umarkot near Khypur	Built of masonry; supposed to be very ancient; Hindu or Buddhist.	.....	In ruins . .	.....	None . .	None.

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Punjab—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
BANNU DISTRICT.						
	In the official list 3 objects of interest are noticed.					
Mound at Rokri Tahsil, Mianwali.	Debris of walls in the mound were laid bare by the Indus in 1868, and several figures of Græco-Bactrian sculpture were excavated and sent to the Lahore Museum.	Custody seems desirable.	None . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Mound at Akra . . .	The remains of a Græco-Bactrian city.	.....	Wants investigation	.....	.....	.....
JHELUM DISTRICT.						
	In the official list some 34 buildings, &c., are described.					
Temple at Mallot, 16 miles north-west of Pind Dadan Khan.	A stone building of a type similar to Kashmirian temples. An investigation would be valuable.	Custody seems desirable.	Ruins . . .	.....	Said to have been photographed.	None.
Fort at Rhotas, 11 miles north-west of Jhelum.	An old Muhammadan fort with a fine gateway.	Certain parts used as a cattle-shed; over the gateway is a travellers' room.	Mostly ruined .	.....	None . .	None.
GUZERAT DISTRICT.						
	In the official list some 14 buildings, &c., are described.					
Mung, 33 miles north-west of Guzerat, on the banks of the Jhelum.	A very old place; prolific in Indo-Greek coins.	None . . .	None . . .	.....	None . .	None.
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.						
	In the official list some 11 buildings, &c., are described.					
Mosque at Bhera . . .	A plastered brick building covered with coloured decorations; 300 years old.	Used by Muhammadans.	Good; has lately been restored.	.....	None . .	None.

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PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

In the official list some 13 objects of interest are mentioned.

Fortress at Ranigat on the hill above the village of Nawagiraon, 9 miles north of the Swabi police station.	General Cunninghan identifies it with Aornos. The fort contains a large number of Buddhist statues and sculpture.	.....	.....	*Repairs are impracticable but the sculptures that exist should be cared for and removed.*	.....	See Report on Eusofzai, Appendix I.
Shahbaz Garhi near Mardan	One of Asoka's edict inscriptions, 250 B.C. General Cunningham identifies the locality as the city of Sadatta.	.....	.....		.....	None known of.
Ruins of Buddhist city of Takht-i-Bhai, 8 miles to the north-west of Mardan.	Stone ruins of bas-reliefs and sculptures, 50 B.C. to 150 A.D.	.....	Many sculptures removed to Lahore Museum.		Many sculptures have been photographed.	See Cunningham and Fergusson.
Ruins of Buddhist city of Jamal Garhi, 7 miles to the north of Mardan.	Stone bas-reliefs and sculptures .	.....	Many sculptures excavated and some taken to the Crystal Palace, and destroyed in the fire there.		Sculptures have been photographed.	Ditto.
Buddhist Temple and Monastery, 1 mile from the village Kharkhai in Eusofzai, and 3 miles from the Swat frontier.	Stone ruins with bas-reliefs and sculptures.	.....	.....		None . .	See Cunningham.
Buddhist remains at Sanghao.	Stone monasteries with sculptures	.....	About 500 sculptures were excavated the cold season of 1882-83.		Sculptures have been photographed.	See Report on Eusofzai, Appendix I.

PATIALA STATE.

Sirhind	Garden and Diwan-i-Khas of Akbar's time.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SIND STATE.

In the official list some 12 buildings are described.

Temple of Siri Jynti Devi at Sind, near the Western Jumna Canal.	Very ancient Hindu building .	Custody seems desirable.	Said to be good .	.....	None . . .	None.

Punjab.

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photoggraphs.	Drawings or plans.
NABHA STATE. *In the official return only one building noticed.*						
MALER KOTLA STATE.						
Mosque of Shah Fazl at Maler	About 200 years old . . .	Custody desirable .	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.
Tomb of Shaikh Sadr Khan at Maler.	About 500 years old . . .	Ditto . .	Good . . .	.....	None . .	None.
KALSIA STATE. Nothing of importance.						
BAHAWULPUR STATE. *In the official list some 64 buildings are described.*						
Pattan Munnara, an old tower 7 miles north of Naushahra.	A curiously-built tower on what were the banks of the Indus; the remains of an old town lie around.	Custody probably desirable.	Ruinous condition .	.....	None . .	None.
Fort at Mow Mobarik, 6 miles west of Naushahra.	Mow fort is one of six built by Sai Sahasi II. about 600 A.D.; was taken by Shah Hassan Arghan in 1525 A.D.	A village is built on the top to be out of the way of floods.	Fair . . .	.....	None . .	None.
CHAMBA STATE. *In the official list some 8 buildings are described.*						
Hindu Temples at Chamba on the Ravi.	Stone buildings with sculptured decorations.	Used by Hindus .	Good . . .	.....	Photographed .	Mentioned by Vigne. No drawings.
Temple at Mirgola in Odapur, 3 miles from Trilonath.	Highly ornamented with carvings in wood.	Ditto . .	Good . . .	.....	Worthy of photography.	Worthy of drawing in detail.

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Kashmir.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in Kashmir.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
In the official lists some 35 objects of interest are described.						
Garden at Manus Bal, 10 miles north of Srinagar.	Laid out in Akbar's time, 300 years ago; the stone buildings are ruined.	Custody desirable .	.....	.....	Photographed .	None.
Temples at Pattan, 15 miles north-west of Srinagar.	Date from 883 to 901 A.D.; handsome stone buildings with sculptured columns, &c. (see *Ancient Buildings in Kashmir*: H. H. Cole, 1869).	Ditto . .	Ruins; preservation very desirable.	.....	Ditto . .	None.
Temple at Bhaniyar, west of Baramula, and 1¾ miles beyond Naushahra.	An interesting Hindu temple and enclosure of stone.	Occupied by a fakir; no regular custody to prevent damage.	In fair order; should be preserved.	.....	Ditto . .	None.
Hindu Temple on the Takht-i-Suleiman Hill, called Jyeshteswara.	A solid stone building, with thick walls and pyramidal roof; date about 220 B.C.	Used for Hindu worship; custody desirable.	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	Drawn. See *Ancient Buildings in Kashmir; 1869*—Cole.
Garden and Baradari called Chashmah Shahi, on the Dal Lake, near Srinagar.	The tank is of stone and the Baradari of wood and brick, built by Akbar.	Custody desirable .	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	None.
Garden and Baradari at Shahlimar Bagh on the Dal Lake, east of Srinagar.	Built by Shah Jahan, in brick and stone.	Ditto . .	Fair order . .	.....	Ditto . .	None.
Garden called Nishat Bagh on the Dal, east of Srinagar.	Built by the father-in-law of Shah Jahan; a beautiful garden, Baradari and fountain.	Ditto . .	Fair order; should be systematically preserved.	.....	Ditto . .	None.
Temple at Pandrethan, 3 miles south-east of Srinagar.	Beautiful Hindu temple in stone; about 913 A.D.; stands in water.	Ditto . .	Ruined; should be cleared of jungle and preserved.	It would be possible to restore this.	Ditto . .	See plans in Cole's *Ancient Buildings in Kashmir.*
Mosque of Shah Hamadan in Srinagar.	An interesting wooden building .	In use by Muhammadans.	Fair . . .	.....	Ditto . .	None; plans are wanted.

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Kashmir—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Jami Masjid in Srinagar .	A large building with wooden pillars carved.	Custody desirable .	Dilapidated . .	.....	Photographed .	None; details would be valuable.
Hindu Temple at Pampur .	An interesting stone building .	Ditto . .	Ruined . . .	.....	Not photographed.	None.
Avantipura Temples, 15 miles north-east of Srinagar; date 875 to 904 A.D.	Old cloisters and temples partly buried; the stone carvings are good; a most interesting ruin; after Marttand the most important in Kashmir.	Custody wanted .	Ruins; should be well looked after.	Impossible .	Photographed .	See Cunningham and Fergusson. See Cole's *Ancient Buildings in Kashmir.*
Temple at Marttand, 3 miles east of Islamabad.	The finest example of the old Kashmiri style of architecture, but in great ruin.	Custody much required.	Require attention	.....	Photographed often.	See Cunningham, Fergusson, Cole, Vigne.
Vernag Garden and Spring .	Built by Jahangir; is a most curious place, full of sacred fish.	The Hindus take care of the place; but it wants some systematic custody to preserve it.		.....	Photographed .	None.
Hindu Temples at Wangat, about 25 miles from Srinagar.	Old buildings of stone, dating from the commencement of the present century; are much out of the way.	Custody desirable .	No preservation, but should be kept clear of jungle and preserved by an enclosure.	.....	Ditto . .	See Cunningham and Cole.

Rajputana Agency.

Some Principal Ancient and Native Architectural Buildings in the limits of the Rajputana Agency.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Chaitya Cave at Dhummar, Kotah Agency.	About 500-600 A.D.; a rock-cut temple.	Custody desirable .	.....	.....	.....	See Cunningham.

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Chaitya Caves at Kholvi, Kotah Agency.	Probably the most modern group of Buddhist caves in India.	Ditto . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temple at Chandravati, near Jalra Patan, Jhalawar, Kotah Agency.	680 A.D.: has a beautifully carved roof.	Ditto . .	.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Tod. Drawings wanted.
Temple at Barolli, Kotah Agency.	Erected before 750 A.D.; is situated not far from the falls of the river Chambal; is now a desecrated temple.	Ditto . .	The ornamental masonry well worthy of preservation.	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Tod's *Rajasthan*. Drawings wanted.
Nuptial Hall at Barolli in the Kotah Agency, Rajputana.	An open pillared building with a Jain roof.	.....	.....	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	.....
Ancient Temples at Ramgarh in the Kotah Agency.	Several buildings of ancient date principally in ruins; one is in fair condition.	Kotah Durbar .	Durbar willing to contribute funds for preservation.	.....	.....	.....
Ancient Town and Temples at Kishen Bilas in the Kotah Agency.	One of the Temples called Kakra Deora is well worth restoration.	Ditto . .		.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Ancient Palace at Ranpur in the Kotah Agency.	Palace and pavilion on the banks of a lake.	Ditto . .		.....	.....	.....
Cenotaphs of the Chiefs of Marwar at Mandor.	The buildings are neglected .	Jodhpur Durbar .	The Durbar will repair.	.....	.....	.....
Temple at Mahanal, Rajputana.	A beautiful building, with a fine sikra and sculpture. There is also an old palace near the temple.	.....	.....	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	.....
Bijoli, Rajputana . . .	One three shrine temple, a sikra over each shrine. Elaborate carving of masonry. One smaller temple with Kiosques over the porches.	.....	.....	.....	Mr. Beglar has photographed these.	.....
The Raj Samand Lake, about 25 miles north of Udaipur city in Meywar, 3 miles by 1½ miles.	Constructed in 1661 A.D. The bund to the north is of marble and very decorative.	Meywar Durbar .	The Durbar will undertake repairs.	.....	.....	.....
The Jai Samand or Debur Lake, about 20 miles south-east of Udaipur city, in Meywar.	Constructed by Maharana Jai Singh, end of seventeenth century, is 9 miles long by 5 broad, and has a beautiful marble dam.	Ditto . .		.....	.....	.....

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Rajputana Agency—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
The Udai Sagar, a lake 5 miles east of Udaipur, 2½ miles by 1½ miles, in Meywar.	Has a massive dam . . .	Meywar Durbar .	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Mandal lake about 70 miles north-east of Udaipur, in Meywar.	A column of Victory is said to have stood in an island on the lake.	Ditto . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jahazpur Fort between Bundi and Meywar, in Meywar.	Has some interesting buildings .	Ditto . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kumalgurh Fort, in Meywar .	Erected by the Rana Khumba, has temples in it of interest .	Ditto . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jain Temples in the Sadri Pass, in Meywar.	Fine buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson.
Nagda Temples near Udaipur, Meywar.	Very elaborate Jaina style .	Meywar Durbar .	Well worthy of repair.	.....	I have photographs.	.....
Jaina Tower of Sri Allat at Chittore, in Meywar.	About 80 feet high, and adorned with sculptures from summit to base; date about 896 A.D.	Ditto . .	Ruins, and being damaged by vegetation.	.....	Has been photographed.	This has been surveyed for repairs.
Jaina Temples on Mount Abu, Sirohi Durbar	Two temples; have beautiful marble carvings and details; date 1032 to 1247 A.D.	In use . . .	.....	.....	Have been photographed.	See Fergusson. Drawings wanted; will be surveyed.
Remains of Jaina Temples at Chandravati, a few miles south of Mount Abu.	About 1032 to 1250 A.D.; destroyed by Muhammadans in the middle of the 14th century.	Has been used as a quarry.	.....	.....	.....	See Tod's *Western India.*
Mosque at Ajmir, called the Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra.	An elaborate piece of stone sculpture; originally the building was a Hindu or Jaina Temple; converted 1211-36 A.D.	In custody . .	.....	*Has been partially restored by the Executive Engineer, Mayo College, Ajmir.*	Has been photographed.	.....
Daolat Bagh, Ajmir . .	*Built by Jahangir . . .*	*Repairs to one Pavilion in progress.*	.....	.....	I have photographs.	Survey has been made.

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Temples on the shore of the Lake at Poshkur.	Numberless temples and buildings on the shore of the lake erected by Mann Singh of Jaipur, Jowahir Mull of Bhurtpur, Bijay Sing of Marwar, and Holkar's famous queen, Aheluja Bai; a beautiful collection of Rajputana architectural styles.	.....	.....	.....	Photographs would be valuable.	See Rousselet, pages 215 and 217. Worthy of drawing.
Tower of Victory in the Fort at Chittore, 120 feet high, in Meywar.	Erected by Khumbo Rana to commemorate his victory over Mahmud of Malwa in 1439 A.D.	Custody desirable .	Requires repairs .	.....	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson. Has been surveyed for repairs.
Jain Temples, the Sanga Chaori, Temple of Vrij, &c.	Ruins in the Fort at Chittore .	Worthy of custody .	Worthy of preservation.	.....	I have photographs.	See Rousselet, pages 191 and 194. The Sengar Chaori has been surveyed.
Palace at Amber, the original Capital of the Jaipur State.	Date about 1592 A.D.	Jaipur Durbar .	*Requires preservation.*	.....	Has been photographed.	See Rousselet, pages 235-245. Worthy of careful drawing; will be surveyed. Details would be most valuable.
Palace of the Maharaja of Jaipur at Toda Rai Sing. Temples at Toda Rai Sing, Jaipur State. Temples at Bhangurh, Jaipur State.	There are said to be fine carvings in these.	Jaipur Durbar .	The Durbar is willing to see to their conservancy.	.....	.....	.....
The Mandrel Fort, the Tamangarh Fort in Machilpur Tehsil. Bhadarpur Fort in Utgir Tehsil. Kaladevi-ka-kund in Huzri Tehsil, Karauli State.	These are reported by the Karauli Political Agent as being the principal monuments in the State.	Karauli Durbar .	The Durbar is not in a position to find funds for repairs.	.....	.....	.....
Large Pathan Tomb at Tejowra, 30 miles north-east of Ulwar.	Said to be the Tomb of Ala-ud-din Alam.	Ulwar Durbar.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomb of Rajah Buktawar at Ulwar.	A modern chuttrie with considerable architectural pretensions to beauty.	In custody . .	*Requires repair* .	.....	Has been photographed .	.....

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Rajputana Agency—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Fateh Jang's Tomb at Ulwar. Temples of Hanuman and Mahadeo at Bhangarh. Temple of Nil Kant above the village of Tehla. Rajgurh one of the most interesting places in the State.	Monuments reported to be of interest in Ulwar.	Ulwar Durbar .	The Durbar will arrange for their conservancy.	.....	.....	.....
Temple of Keshorai Patan—on the banks of the Chambal, Bundi State.	The present shrines were rebuilt during the reign of Maharao Raja Chattar Sal A. D. 1632-59.	Kota and Bundi Durbars.	The fine deep carvings of the exterior have been whitewashed.	.....	.....	.....
Mosque and Tomb at Bari, Dholpore State.	An object of Muhammadan veneration.	Dholpore Durbar.	The Maharaj Rana is willing to take any necessary steps for their repair.	.....	.....	.....
Mosque at Dholpore . .	Built A.D. 1537, and is handsome					
The Tomb of Shah Sarafahdal near Dholpore.	An object of veneration to the Muhammadan.					
Tomb of Mahmud Khan, one of Akbar's Generals, near Dholpore.	A handsome building . . .					
A range of Palaces used as a shooting lodge by Shahjahan near Bari, Dholpore State.	Built on the margin of a lake, 1617, to a great extent ruined.					
Ancient Temples at Ramgarh, Kotah State.	The buildings are said to consist of several temples of very ancient date, principally in ruins.	Kotah State .	A rough estimate is under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Kotah and Jhalra Patan States for repairing the same.	.....	.....	.....
Ancient Town and Temples at Kishen Bilas, Kotah State.	One of the Temples called Kabra Deora is worth repair.					
Ancient Palace and Pavilion at Ranpur, Kotah State.	On the banks of a lake. The Baradari is said to be handsome.					
Palaces in the Islands of Udaipur, Meywar.	The interiors decorated with marble and glass mosaics.	Used by the Maharana.	Being restored by the Maharana.	.....	I have photographs.	See Rousselet's *India and its Native Princes*, page 156.

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Palace at Udaipur, Meywar.	A large and magnificent building; used by the Maharana of Udaipur.	In use . . .	.....	.....	I have photographs.	Ditto, page 160.
Cenotaph of Singram Singh at Udaipur, in Meywar Agency.	Singram Sing was buried here in 1733; a pleasing and elegant building in stone.	Custody desirable .	Will be restored by the Maharana of Udaipur.	.....	Has been photographed.	See Rousselet and Fergusson.
Cenotaphs of the Maharanas of Udaipur at Ahar, Udaipur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Chuttries of the Bhurtpur Rajahs at Goverdhun, near Bhurtpur.	Very pleasing buildings of a modern type.	In custody of the Rajah's people.	.....	.....	Have been photographed.	See *Buildings near Muttra and Agra* by H. H. Cole.
Palace at Dig (Deeg) in the Bhurtpur Territory.	A modern building (dating from 1725) of the mixed style.	Used by the Rajah; also by visitors.	Fair . . .	.....	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson and Cole.
Temple of Mira Baie at Chittore.	A temple dedicated to Vishnu .	Udaipur State .	.....	.....	Ditto . .	See Fergusson.

Central India Agency.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the limits of the Central India Agency.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Buddhist Tope at Sanchi, near Bhilsa.	Very ancient ruins, with railing and gateways; date of tope 500 B.C., railing 250 B.C., gates 37 A.D.	*Custody most desirable.*	*Repairs have commenced; the fallen gates have been re-erected under Major Keith.*	.....	Has been photographed. See *Tree and Serpent Worship* by Fergusson.	See Cunningham, Fergusson, Maisey, Cole, &c.; also Rousselet.
Toran, sculptured Gateway near the village of Gyraspore, near Bhilsa, Bhopal Agency.	A very handsomely carved gateway. Brahminical religious Art.	.....	.....	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	.....
Remains of Jain Temple at Gyraspore, near Bhilsa, in Bhopal.	Beautifully carved stone columns; about 650 A.D.	Custody desirable .	Ruins . . .	.....	Have been photographed.	See Fergusson.

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Central India Agency—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Ruined city of Besnagar, near Bhilsa, in the Bhopal Agency.	Fragment of a Buddhist Tope railing; colossal female statue; crocodile capital, and a capital of a pillar called the Kalpa Drûm, or wishing tree.	.....	Should be removed to a museum.	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	See Vol. X, *Archæological Reports.*
Udaygiri, near Bhilsa, Bhopal Agency.	Brahminical caves; in one a colossal sculpture of the Varaha Avatara; also a Chandra Gupta cave dating commencement of the Christian era.	.....	There is a Lion capital of one of Asoka's columns lying on the ground and should be removed to a Museum.	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Gadarmal Temple at Pathari in the Native State of that name, Bhopal Agency, 50 miles north-north-east of Bhilsa.	An important and interesting group of temples of the 9th or 10th centuries. With two handsome torans or gates to the enclosures of the buildings. Brahminical first, then used by Buddhists.	.....	In a ruinous condition. There are good specimens here of the Das-Avatara sculptures.	.....	Ditto . .	.....
Lât-Monolith Pillar at Pathari, Bhopal Agency.	The capital of the pillar consists of a disc fluted, with a square abacus, height 42 feet; 600 A.D.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto . .	.....
Large Jain Temple, Khajuraho, Bandelkhand Agency.	A very fine pile; beautiful sculptures round lower walls; roofs and sikras most elaborate.	.....	Has been badly repaired in parts.	.....	Ditto . .	See Cunningham's *Archæological Reports*, Vol. II, page 420; also Fergusson and Rousselet.
Temple of Vaman, Khajuraho, Bandelkhand Agency.	A portico and sanctum; roof and sikra in disrepair; handsome sculptures.	.....	Jungle and overgrowth requires removal.	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Temple of Chatr-ko-Patr, Khajuraho, Bandelkhand Agency.	On a raised terrace. Two porches in front of sanctum, over which a fine sikra. The front poreh has been repaired.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.

Temple of Nandi, Khajaraho, Bandelkhand Agency.	An open pavilion on a raised plinth; balustraded seats at the sides; 20 columns; roof perfect; carvings on plinth.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Temple of Chaturburj, Khajuraho, Bandelkhand Agency.	A very handsome building, 3 porticos in front of the sanctum; roof and sikra in good condition; some repairs have been done; handsome carved frieze round the plinth.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Temple of Viswanath, Khajuraho, Bandelkhand Agency.	A Lingam shrine of Siva, A.D. 999. Consists of a passage to two porticos in front of the sanctum; sikra and roof perfect; sculptures handsome and rich.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Bharhut Tope . . .	*Date of the rail 150—170 B.C.* .	.....	*Portions of the rail and one gate have been removed by General Cunningham to the Calcutta Museum.*	.....	.....	.....
Circular Lingam temple at Chandrehe on the Sôn river, Rewa State, Central India.	The circular plan of the sanctum is unique.	.....	.....	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	See Vol. XIII, *Archæological Reports.*
Temple at Udaipur, near Bhilsa, in Bhopal.	Dating about 1060 A.D., and carved with great precision and delicacy.	Custody desirable .	In comparatively good condition.	.....	.....	See Fergusson, page 457.
Two Jaina Temples in the Fort at Gwalior called the Sas Bahu.	Finished about 1093 A.D.; covered with elaborate sculpture.	.....	*Have been cleaned and repaired.*	.....	Have been photographed.	See Fergusson.
Teli-ka-Mandir at Gwalior .	Is in the Fort at Gwalior; a pile of ruin, dating from the 10th or 11th century.	.....	*Has been repaired and cleaned.*	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Palace at Fortress Gwalior .	Built by Man Singh (1486-1516); a remarkable specimen of a Hindu Palace; the outer walls ornamented in parts with enamelled brick.	.....	*The palace has been opened out, cleaned and repaired.*	*Plans and drawings in my office.—H. H. C.*	Has been photographed.	.....
Group of Hindu Temples at Paraoli, 16 miles north of Morar, Gwalior, on the road to Pursa.	.....	.....	Some sculptures removed to Gwalior by Major Keith.	.....	.....	.....

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Central India Agency—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, Gwalior.	Erected in Akbar's reign; has beautiful tracery or pierced stone work.	.....	Repairs required .	.....	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson.
Great Mosque at Mandu, Malwa.	1405-30 A. D.	*Custody desirable* .	*Repairs commenced by the Maharaja of Dhar.*	.....	.....	*Drawings in my office.—H. H. C.*
Palace at Duttiah, in Bandelkhand.	A large block of buildings of a pleasing architectural character.	In use . . .	Information wanting	.....	Has been photographed.	Drawings wanted.
Palace at Urtcha, in Bandelkhand.	A very picturesque combination of domes and gateways.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Cenotaphs of the Scindiahs, Gwalior.	Quite modern	In custody . .	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	.....
Temples, said to be Jain, at Sonaghur, near Duttiah, in Bandelkhand.	Quite modern temples . .	In use . . .	Ditto . .	.....	Have been photographed.	See Rousselet, page 322.

Central Provinces.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Central Provinces.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
	In the official list there are 106 buildings, &c., mentioned.					
Remains of Hindu Temples and a fine Gateway in the Nimar District at Mandhatta on the Nerbudda.	.....	.....	Some temples in repair, others in ruins.	Remedies are wanted.	.....	A survey of the place has been made in my office.
Ancient Temples in the Mahadeva Hills, Pachmarhi, Hoshangabad District.	.....					

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A rock-cut Temple at Tilaksundur, Hoshangabad District.	.....					
Several Bathing-ghats and Hindu Temples at Sagar.	.....					
Antiquities and a Pillar of Asoka at Eran, in the Sagar District.	Described by Cunningham.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruins of Mosques, Tombs, and Buildings round the lake and Fort at Dhamoni, in the Sagar District.	.....					
Remains of Jaina Temples in the Damoh District.	.....					
A famous Castle and Ruins of the Palaces of the old Gond Rajahs in the Narsinghpur District.	.....					
Remarkable Temple at Bhera Ghat, 9 miles from Jabalpur.	An inner shrine, surrounded by a domed circular cloister, with many sculptures.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruins of a Mahal at Garha, 3 miles from Jabalpur.	Built by Madan Sinha in 1100 A.D.	.....	Said to be worth repair.	.....	.....	.....
Ruins at Karanbel near Tewar, in the Jabalpur District.	Well-known ruins, *from which stones have been removed by Railway contractors.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A small Temple and Ruins of Palaces at Ramnagar, in the Mandla District.	There is an inscription on the temple, of which a rubbing is required.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Some 40 or 50 Hemarpanti Temples at Gunsur, in the Seoni District.	Very elaborate buildings in sandstone.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
One of the ancient Gateways at Pannar, in Wardha District.	One gate recently removed to make way for modern improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two very fine Temples at Parseoni, in the Nagpur District.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Central Provinces—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Temples and Remains of all kinds of Buildings at Ramtek, in the Nagpur District.	.....					
A fine Temple of Mahadeva at Jangir, in the Balaghat District.	A very complete building of the fourteenth century, with minute and quaint sculptures.					
The district of Balaghat is said to contain handsome Buddhist Temples, the exact localities of many of which are not known. At Bhimlat there is a Lat lying on the ground.	.....					
Temple of Mahadeva at Pali, in the Bilaspur District.	Said to be the finest temple in the district.					
Countless number of Tanks and Temples at Ratnapur, in the Bilaspur District.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Temple of Buramdeva, in the Bilaspur District.	Has an inscription, said to be dated 103 A.D.					
Ruins of very old and interesting Temples at Malhar, in the Bilaspur District.	.....					
Celebrated Temple of Rajiva Lochan at Rajim.	An inscription is dated 759 A.D. (see *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV).					
Architectural remains at Bhandak, in the Chanda District.	These are of great age and interest; among them some cave temples, &c.					
An ancient and beautiful group of Temples and Monastery at Markundi, in the Chanda District.	.....					

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Famous old Temple of Ramchandra at Bhadrachallam, in the Upper Godavery District.	Supported by an annual endowment of Rs. 13,000 from the Nizam's Government.					
Gupta Temple at Tigowa, 2 miles north of Bahuriband, Central Provinces.	A fine example of the Gupta style of architecture.	.....	Worth preservation	.....	Has been photographed by Mr. Beglar.	See Vol. IX, *Archæological Reports.*
Deogarh, in the Lalitpur District, Central Provinces.	Gupta Temple A. D. 600-700; excellent sculptures of a spirited kind.	.....	Well worth preserving.	.....	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	See Vol. X, *Archæological Reports.*

Haiderabad.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Nizam's Territory, Haiderabad.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Dravidian Temple, the Kailas at Ellora.	One of the most singular and interesting architectural monuments in India, cut in the rock; date 750-950 A.D.	Requires guarding .	Has been damaged by Muhammadans.	.....	.....	See Daniell's *View of Hindustan.*
Caves at Ellora, Aurungabad District.	500-800 A.D.	Custody desirable .	.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Daniell.
Chaitya Caves at Ellora, Aurangabad District.	Rock-cut temple; about 600 A.D.	Ditto .	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson.
Chaitya Caves at Ajanta .	Rock-cut temple with coloured frescoes and handsome sculptures.	*Doors have been fitted to the caves by the Nizam's Government.*	.....	.....	Have been photographed.	See Gill, Fergusson, Burgess, and Griffiths. Some of the paintings have been copied.
Jaina Temple at Amwah, near Ajanta.	Beautiful carved stone pillars .	None . . .	Ruins . . .	.....	Photographed by Major Gill.	.....
Chalukyan Temple at Buchropulli.	A temple near Haiderabad, called by Fergusson the most simple form of a Chalukyan temple.	Custody desirable .	Ruins . . .	.....	Has been photographed.	.....

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Haiderabad—*contd.*

Principal and Ancient Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Four Kirti Stambhas or stone Gateways in Worangul.	Built about 1163 A.D. by Pratapa Rudra.	Apparently in good condition.	.....	.....	Have been photographed.	.....
Temple at Hammoncondah in the Worangul District.	Erected in 1163 A.D.; an elaborate example of Chalukyan architecture.	Custody desirable .	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Mosque at Kalburgah . .	1347-1435; a remarkable Pathan building, the whole of the area being covered in.	*Repairs are about to be undertaken by the Nizam's Government.*	.....	.....	Ditto . .	See Fergusson.
Tombs of the Berid Shahi Dynasty at Bidar.	1492-1609 A.D.; interesting buildings.	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Burgess reports.
Temples said to be Jain at Muktagiri in Berar, near Gawalghur.	All of the modern domed style .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temple at Maikur, Buldana District.	A large temple with Jain columns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar Hemarpanti Temple at Lonar, Maikur, Buldana District, Berar. (The term *hemarpanti* is derived by tradition from a sorcerer Hemarpant, who used demons to build temples in one night.)	Finest early Hindu building in Berar, covered with sculptures (see Mr. Lyall's account in the *Berar Gazetteer*, page 139).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group of Jain Temples at Mukhtigiri, near Ilichpur.	A beautiful group of buildings near waterfall.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Maisur.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Maharajah's Territory, Maisur.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Jain Statue at Yannur . .	This image is 35 feet high . .	Information wanting.	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	.....

Jain Statue at Sravana, Belgula, near Seringapatam.	This statue is 70 feet high. Wellington went to see it at the time of the Siege of Seringapatam, 1799.	Ditto .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaina Bastis at Sravana, Belgula, near Seringapatam .	There are 15 of these temples, which are more or less of ornamental masonry.	None known; well worth looking after.	Information wanting.	.....	Has been photographed.	None.
Temple at Somnathpur .	Built by Vinaditya Bellala in 1043 A.D.; very elaborate shrine, with carvings in stone	Said to be in charge of the Assistant Commissioner, Maisur District.	*Were repaired and put in order by Colonel Sankey in 1876.*	.....	Ditto . .	See Fergusson.
Great Temple at Hullabid; commenced about 1224 A.D.	A double Chalukyan temple of great beauty and elaboration .	Said to be in charge of Amildar of Belur.		.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Temple at Belur near Hullabid.	A Chalukyan temple, with wonderfully elaborate sculptures; built in 1114 A.D	Ditto . .		.....	Ditto . .	.....
Chalukyan Temple, called Kait Iswara, at Hullabid erected in the 12th century.	Covered with sculptures of the best class of Indian art	Ditto . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colossal Jain Statue at Karkala.	This image is 41 feet 5 inches high, date 1432 A.D.	No information .	.....	.....	.....	.....

Burma.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in Burma.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
	No official list yet furnished. [See Fergusson's *Indian Architecture.*]					
Pagoda at Thatun, about 40 miles north of Martaban	The ruins at Thatun have been described by St. Andrew St. John, and are very extensive: the principal pagoda is adorned with the most elaborate sculptures; date probably before sixth century.					

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Burma—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building of group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Ruins and Remains at Prome .	Prome was the religious capital of the Buddhists in Burma up to 107 A.D., and its ruins require investigation.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shwe-Tshan-Daw is the large Pagoda in the Town of Prome	The original pagoda is said by tradition to date from Buddha. It was last repaired in 1858.	In use . . .	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Kyaik-Than-Lan Pagoda, Maulmain	The principal pagoda in Maulmain founded in 875 A.D.	In use . . .	Was repaired in 1831.	.....	Ditto . .	.....
Ruins of Pagan . . .	These are very extensive, and Colonel Yule estimates that the remains of 800 to 1,000 temples may be traced. The temple of Gandapalen, 1160 A.D., is rich and beautiful in detail: the buildings are always of brick covered with stucco.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Circular Dagobas . .	The Kongmadu Dagoba is not far from Mengun, and dates from 1650 A.D.; in form it resembles the Sanchi tope, having precisely the same features, made however of brick and plaster instead of stone, and elaborate gateways: the Shoemadu Dagoba at Pegu is more polygonal than circular, and is as high as St. Paul's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Colonel Yule's *Mission to Ava.*
Burmese Monasteries . .	Are all of wood, and most of them many storied, like the temples in Nepal (see Fergusson).	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Colonel Symes' *Embassy to Ava.*

Nipal.

Some Ancient Buildings in Nipal.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Buddhist Temple of Swayambunath, near Khatmandu.	Curious pile of building; the Chaitya is of an irregular form, with a very exaggerated form of "tee."	Used for worship .	.....	.....	.....	See drawings in the *Hodgson Collection.*
Hindu Temples to Mahadeo and Krishna at Patan.	Curious buildings; worthy of preservation.	.....	.....	.....	Have been photographed.	Ditto.
Hindu Bhowani Temple at Bhatgaon.	It is five stories in height, and very Chinese in character.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.

Assam.

Ancient Buildings in Assam.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Temples at Sibsagar, Jaisagar and Gaurisagar, in the Sibsagar District.	Reported to be works of art .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temple on the Bahmani Parbat, in the Darrang District.	The ruin is said to be of large size and carved stones lying about.	.....	.....	.....	.....	A plan has been made by the Road Overseer at Darrang.
Ruins of Dimapur, the capital of the Kachari Kings of Upper Assam in the Naga Hills.	Some remarkable pillars are described as being in the Fort.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A collection of carved slabs and stones at the Kachari, Tezpur, Darrang District.	The carvings are said to have an ancient appearance.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Madras Presidency.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Madras Presidency.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
	Some 82 remains are noted in an official list furnished in 1870.					
Buddhist Tope at Amaravati, in the Kistna District.	Remains of a Dagoba and railing; about 400 and 500 A.D.	*Custody desirable.*	*Some repairs have been recommended.*	.....	See *Tree and Serpent Worship*, by Fergusson.	See *Tree and Serpent Worship*, by Fergusson.
The seven Pagodas at Mahavalipuram near Madras, in Chingleput.	Temples of Dravidian architecture; about the 6th century; cut in the rock.	Custody desirable. (Permanent watcher suggested in 1870.)	*Preservation has been commenced; a good deal remains to be done.*	.....	Photographed by Dr. Hunter, Captain Lyon.	See Fergusson, Colonel Mackenzie.
Dravidian Temple at Tiruvalur, in Chingleput, 30 miles west of Madras.	A number of temples and shrines enclosed in a court 940 feet by 701 feet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson, and Ram Raz's *Hindu Architecture.*
Dravidian Temple at Conjeveram in Chingleput.	Groups of temples as picturesque and good as any elsewhere in the Madras Presidency.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temple at Perûr in Coimbatore.	Has a fine porch, date about 1750 A.D., with handsome compound pillars.	.....	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson.
Two Gopuras of a deserted Temple at Tarputry, on the banks of the River Pennair, District Bellary.	Covered with the most elaborate sculpture.	.....	.....	.....	Have been photographed.	See Fergusson. Details would be valuable.
Temple of Vitalla at Vijayanagar on the Tongabhadra, Bellary District.	A remarkable ruin of the Dravidian style erected 1529-42 A.D.; carved in granite.	.....	*Mr. Black, Assistant Engineer, has been at work here during the cold season of 1883.*	.....	Has been photographed.	Details would be valuable.
Temple at Vellore, North Arcot.	A fine porch; date about 1358 A.D., in the Vellore Fort; was occupied as a store.	.....	*Has been restored and cleared.*	.....	.....	See Fergusson.
Rajah Mahal, or Rajah's Palace of Chendragiri, in North Arcot.	Chendragiri is a deserted fortified city; there are several interesting ruins in the fort; among them the Rajah's palace.	.....	In 1877 the sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided for repairs.	.....	None known	None known.

Delhi Darwaza at Arcot .	Is a spacious and massive gateway surmounted by a room; said to have been used by Clive at the time of the defence of Arcot.	.....	In 1877 a small estimate was framed for its repair.	.....	.....	.....
Temple at Chillambaram, in South Arcot.	A large enclosure of shrines and temples, dating from 10th to the 17th centuries.	.....	Preservation desirable.	.....	Has been photographed	See Fergusson. Details would be valuable.
Dravidian Pagoda at Tanjore .	Called the Great Pagoda; date about the 14th century.	.....	In charge of the Princess of Tanjore.	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Dravidian Temple of Soubramanya, Tanjore.	Date about 15th century; covered with elaborate sculpture.	.....	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	Details would be valuable.
Goparam or Porch at Combaconum, in the Tanjore District.	A richly ornamented piece of Dravidian architecture.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Details wanted.
Dravidian Temple at Srirangam, near Trichinopoly.	A very large enclosure of temples; a modern cluster of buildings built within the limits; of the 18th century.	Used for sacred purposes; a great resort of pilgrims.	*Projects for repairs in hand.*	.....	Frequently photographed.	.....
Great Temple at Madura .	.....	In use . . .	Ditto . .	.....	.....	Drawings have been prepared in my Office. —*H. H. C.* 8-7-82.
Trimal Nayakka's Palace at Madura.	Dating from 1623-45 A.D.	.....	*Repairs in progress since 1868. The Palace is being converted into district offices.*	.....	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson. Details wanted. Mr. Chisholm at Madras has drawings.
Dravidian Temple of Ramisseram in the Island of Paumben in Madura.	Has some beautiful corridors; about 1550 A.D.	.....	*Has been much disfigured by coatings of paint. Project for repairs in hand.*	.....	.....	Drawings in my Office.—*H. H. C.*, 8-7-82.
Pagoda at Sampali, in the Cuddapah District.	A small ruined pagoda with some fine stone carvings and fresco paintings.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temple at Tinnevelly .	An enclosure 508 feet by 756 feet.	.....	Preservation desirable.	.....	.....	See Fergusson.

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Bombay Presidency.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Bombay Presidency.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
In an official list furnished by Mr. Burgess in 1875 some 720 places of interest are enumerated.						
Portuguese remains at Bassein, Mandapeshvar, Ghodbandar in the Thana district .	These are mostly churches and monastic buildings.	.....	Some remedies have been suggested for Bassein.	.....	.....	Photographs have been taken of Bassein.
Buddhist relic mound at Sopara, Thana district.	Several valuable Buddhist relics were found here in 1882.	.....	Should be railed in	.....	.....	.....
Cave at Elephanta, Bombay.	Dates from the middle of the eigth century; curious Hindu sculptures.	In charge of Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.	*Stone work has been recently cleaned.*	.....	Has been photographed.	See Burgess.
Chaitya at Kenheri on the Island of Salsette, Bombay.	A rock-cut Buddhist temple; about 600 A.D.	Custody desirable .	Fair . . .	.....	.....	.....
Chaitya Cave at Nasik, Bombay.	A rock-cut Buddhist temple; about 129 B.C., with sculpture and capitals.	Ditto . .	Fair . . .	.....	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson.
Temple called Ambernath, near Kallian, Bombay.	Dating about 860 A.D.; casts of the sculptures have been made and sent home; though small, it is richly carved.	*Custody desirable. Repairs in progress.*	.....	.....	.....	See Daniell. Drawings would be valuable.
Saiva Temple at Poona, Bombay.	A Hindu rock-cut temple of plain design.	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Daniell.
Chaitya Cave at Karli in the Bhore Ghat.	A handsomely rock-cut temple; 78 B.C.	*Repairs in hand* .	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson.
Chaitya Cave at Bedsa, 11 miles from Karli, in the Bhore Ghat.	A rock-cut temple with sculptured capitals.	In charge of Executive Engineer, Poona District.	.....	.....	Ditto . .	See Burgess and Fergusson.
Chaitya Cave at Bhaja, in the Bhore Ghat.	A cave temple dating before the Christian era; carved out of the rock; no sculpture.	Custody desirable .	.....	.....	Ditto . .	Ditto.

Jama Masjid at Bijapur, in the Kaladgi Collectorate.	1557-79 A.D.	*The town is in process of being adapted as the head-quarters of the Kaladgi District.*	.....	Ditto . .	.....	See Fergusson and A. Cumming; also Hope's *Architecture of Bijapur.*
Tomb of Ibrahim at Bijapur, in Kaladgi Collectorate.	1579-1626 A.D.; a very elaborate square building.	Repairs necessary.	.....	.....	.....	
Tomb of Mahmud at Bijapur, in the Kaladgi Collectorate.	1626-60 A.D.; remarkable for simple grandeur and constructive boldness.		.....	.....	Has been photographed.	See Hope's *Bijapur.*
Jama Masjid at Ahmedabad, Bombay.	About 1411 A.D.; a fine building, Saracenic in style.		*Repairs have been going on since 1868. Fresh work is under consideration.*		Ditto . .	See Hope's *Architecture of Ahmedabad*; also Fergusson.
Queen's Mosque at Mirzapur, Ahmedabad Collectorate.	Very fine building; Saracenic in style.				Ditto . .	
Tombs and Mosque at Sirkhej at about 5 miles from Ahmedabad.	1445-51 A.D.; fine buildings; Saracenic in style.				Ditto . .	
Tomb of Kutub-ul-Alum, Butwa, near Ahmedabad.	Built in 1460 A.D.; Saracenic in style.				Ditto . .	
Tomb of Syad Osman, Ahmedabad.	Built about 1460 A.D. by Mahmud Beguna; Saracenic in style.			Repairs commenced, 1882-83.	Ditto . .	
Tomb of Mahmud Begurra, near Khana, Ahmedabad.	About 1484 A.D.; Saracenic in style.				Ditto . .	
Mosque of Mohafiz Khan, Ahmedabad.	Saracenic in style . . .				Ditto . .	
The Rani Sipri Mosque, Ahmedabad.	Ditto				Ditto . .	
Desecrated Mosque in the Palace at Ahmedabad (Bhuddur).	Beautiful specimen of window tracery in this building.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jama Masjid at Cambay, Bombay.	Erected in 1325 A.D. . . .	Information wanted	Much out of repair .	.....	.....	.....
Jaina Temples at Múdbidri in Kanara, Bombay.	The exteriors are very wooden in construction, although in stone; the interior columns carved in the most elaborate manner.	Custody desirable .	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	See Hope's *Architecture of Dharwar and Mysore.*

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Bombay Presidency—*contd.*

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Jaina Stambha or Pillar at Gurusankerry in Kanara.	A handsome carved stone pillar .	.....	Apparently fair .	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Jaina Temples at Girnar, near Puttan Somnath, Kathiawar.	Amongst these is the famous Somnath temple.	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Burgess.
Jain Temples at the sacred city of Sutrunjya, near Palitana in Kathiawar.	Numbers of temples and shrines; some as early as the eleventh century and as late as the present century.	A few priests sleep in the temples and keep the place clean.	.....	.....	None . .	Ditto.
Naulakha Temple at Gumli, Kathiawar.	Very elaborate Jain temple.	.....	Ruined.	.....	.....	See Burgess.
Jami Masjid at Champanir in Guzerat.	Built by Muhammad Shah in 1485 A.D.; said to be very tasteful decoration.	Is not used . .	Has been injured in many places.	.....	None . .	None.
Tomb of the Nawab of Junaghur in Kathiawar.	A modern building . . .	.....	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Jami Masjid at Broach .	Probably built before Ahmed Shah; built of stone with domes, and is a fine specimen of an early mosque, constructed out of the materials of overthrown Hindu temples.	Used as a travellers' quarter by Muhammadan mendicants.	Is falling into a dilapidated condition. Repairs wanted.	.....	None . .	See Mr. Hope's book on *Surat & Broach.*
Old Temple at Gop-Kathiawar.	Singular in style.	.....	Ruined.	.....	.....	See Burgess.
Brahminical Temple of Papanatha at Purudkul or Pattadkal, in Dharwar, Bombay.	Date about 500 A.D.; a much sculptured stone building.	None known .	A ruin . . .	.....	Has been photographed.	See Burgess.
Dravidian Temple at Pattadkal, in Dharwar, Bombay.	Date eighth or ninth century; a rock-cut temple.	Requires custody badly.	Requires preservation.	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Burgess.
Brahminical rock-cut Temples at Badami, in Dharwar, Bombay.	There are three caves, interesting for their architectural details and sculptures; 575-700 A.D.	.....	.....	.....	Have been photographed.	See Burgess.

Deepdan or Stone Lamp Post at Dharwar, Bombay.	An elegant stone column . .	.....	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	.....
Palace at Jamnagar, Kathiawar.	Elaborate.	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Burgess.
Jain Chattri at Mundra, Kach.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Burgess.
Jain Temple at Badreswar, Kach.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Burgess.
Tomb near the Mosque of Mirza Shami at Surat.	In the style of the later Muhammadan tombs at Ahmedabad; windows of perforated stone and the domed interior of rare beauty.	Is in a dilapidated and filthy state.	.....	.....	None . .	None.
Jain Temple at Kedar, near Bhuj, Kach.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Burgess.
Mosque at Dabhole in the Ratnagiri Zilla.	Worthy of repair and preservation.	Custody desirable .	In charge of Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri.	.....	.....	.....
The Munshis' Mosque at Randel, Surat.	Apparently a small Jain temple converted into a mosque; curious for its carved wooden pillars.	No information .	.....	.....	None . .	None.
Buddhist Cave Temples at Karárh, 30 miles south of Satara.	No information . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jami Masjid at Karárh . .	Built 1569 A.D.; both mosques and minarets are decorated with carvings *covered with plaster*.	No information .	.....	.....	None . .	None.
Mosque and Tombs at Tatta in Sind [dating A. D. 1572-1640], Bombay.	The tomb of Nawab Amir Khan, 1640; is of brick, ornamented with beautiful coloured tiles.	In custody of the Muhammadans at Tatta.	.....	*Restoration recommended in 1855 by Sir Bartle Frere at a cost of Rs. 5,000; this was actually carried out in 1857.*	Has been photographed.	Details would be valuable.
Ancient Gateways at Dhaboi, Baroda.	Beautiful specimen of Jain Architecture of the 10th century.	.....	Much ruined.	.....	.....	.....
Lal Shah Baz, a Masjid in the south-east quarter of Sehwan in the Karachi District.	Built of first rate brick; profusely decorated with coloured tiles; built about 1340 A.D.	Occupied by Sayyids, and considered very sacred.	No information .	.....	None . .	None.
Kwaja Kizr Jind Pir at Rohri on an Island opposite Sakkar.	Date 952 A.D.; covered with tiles of all colours and patterns.	No custody; a guardian much wanted.	Preservation necessary.	Impossible .	None . .	None.

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Appendix B.

List of some Historical British Monuments and Memorials worthy of preservation on account of their public interest.

(Revised.)

Bengal.

1. The Ochterlony Monument on the Calcutta maidan; built in 1825 in honour of Sir David Ochterlony. The column is of plastered brick.
2. Pedestrian statue of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor General; erected in 1835 in front of the Calcutta Town Hall; bronze.
3. Pedestrian statue of George, Earl of Auckland, Governor General; erected in 1848; inside the Eden Gardens, Calcutta; bronze.
4. Pedestrian statue of Sir William Peel, Calcutta; white marble.
5. Equestrian statue of Henry, Viscount Hardinge, on the Calcutta maidan; bronze.
6. Equestrian statue of Sir James Outram (by Foley, 1874), Calcutta; bronze.
7. Statue of the Marquess of Hastings (in the Dalhousie Institute), Calcutta.
8. Statue of Lord Lawrence, Calcutta.
9. Statue of Lord Mayo, Calcutta.
10. Pedestrian statue of Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, by Bodim, in front of High Court, Calcutta; erected 1878; bronze.
11. Lady Canning's tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.
12. Statue of Bishop Heber, by Chantry, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.
13. Monument to Earl Elgin in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by Gilbert Scott.
14. Pedestrian statue of the Marquess of Wellesley in Government House, Calcutta, by Bacon; marble.
15. Equestrian statue of Charles John, Earl Canning, by Foley; erected 1877 on the Calcutta maidan; bronze.
16. Pedestrian statue of Warren Hastings, by Westmacott, in the Calcutta Town Hall; white marble.
17. Equestrian statue of Lord Napier, facing Prinsep's Ghât, Calcutta.
18. Lady Canning's tomb in Barrackpore Park.
19. Cenotaph in Barrackpore Park, erected by the Earl Minto, containing the following mural tablets:—to the memory of officers who fell at the conquest of Java, 1810-12; also to the memory of officers who fell at the conquest of the Isle of France, 1810; and to the memory of the officers who fell at Maharajpore, 1843.
20. Cenotaph close to the Judge's kutcherry at Bankipore, erected in memory of Major Knox, who in 1760 relieved Patna when besieged by the Emperor Shah Alum.
21. Tall stone shaft in Patna City, erected in memory of 48 servants of the East India Company and 100 European soldiers massacred by Mir Kassim Ali, Subadar of Bengal, when the British were marching to the rescue of their countrymen in Patna in 1763. Among the victims were Mr. Ellis (Resident of Patna) and Messrs. Hay and Lushington (Members of Council).
22. Two monuments at Bhagalpur to the memory of Mr. Augustus Cleveland, Collector of Bhagalpur; one of brick, erected by the district landholders, and the second of stone, sent out by the Court of Directors from England.

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Bengal—*contd.*

23. A small cross in the disused burial-ground enclosed in the Bhagalpur racecourse, erected to the memory of officers and men of Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, interred in 1828.
24. Monument at Chattra to commemorate some soldiers who fell in combat with mutineers, 1857 (Hazaribagh District).
25. A tomb at Arrah to the memory of soldiers of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment who fell in the Shahabad District on the 23rd April 1858.
26. Three monuments on the west and three monuments on the north side of Khúrdah to the memory of officers and men who fell during the Khúrdah rebellion (Puri District, Orissa).
27. Tomb of Mrs. Mary Hastings (wife of Warren Hastings) and her child in the old cemetery of Cossim Bazar (Murshidabad District).

North-Western Provinces.

28. Monument at Aligarh to the memory of officers and men who fell at the taking of Aligarh in 1803.
29. Tomb at Aligarh of Major Robert Nairn, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who fell at the siege of Kutchowra in 1803.
30. Monument at Aligarh to the memory of officers and men who fell during the Mutiny, 1857.
31. Tomb of General Gillespie at Dehra Dun.
32. Two memorial pillars erected to the memory of the officers who fell at the storming of the Kalinga Fort in 1814, Dehra Dun.
33. Monument at Fatehgunj near Bareilly to the memory of the officers and men who fell near Fatehgunj against the Rohillas in 1794.
34. Tomb of the late Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, in the Churchyard of Christ Church, Bareilly.
35. Four masonry Lions on the Ganges Canal at Saharunpur.
36. Tomb of General Fraser in the Muttra cemetery.
37. Tomb of Lieutenant Burlton near the cite of the old cemetery at Bulandshahr.
38. Tomb of Lieutenant Home in the Bulandshahr cemetery.
39. The memorial cross in memory of those who were murdered in the Mutiny at Shahjahanpur.
40. Tomb over the graves of Captain A. Giffard and Volunteer Trooper A. Curran in the village of Mainmamaha, at Basti.
41. Tomb of Mr E. F. Venables in the old cemetery at Azimgarh.
42. Tomb of Captain H. H. Jones in the Public Gardens at Azimgarh.
43. A monument at Hallia in Tappa Uprandh in memory of those who fell in the battle of Bebarrah Churri, A.D. 1811, Mirzapur District.
44. Two graves of Indigo planters, close to Gopiganj on the grand trunk road, Mirzapur District.
45. Tomb erected to the memory of some British officers killed during the Mutiny at Fatehpur.
46. Tomb to the memory of Colonel Thomas Sydney Powell, Colonel of the 53rd Regiment, at Fatehpur.
47. Monument erected to the memory of the officers and men of General Whitlock's force who fell during the Mutiny, at Banda.
48. A memorial stone in the Alfred Park to the memory of Quarter Master Sergeant R. Watkins, murdered by the mutineers, Allahabad.
49. A stone in the Kydganj cemetery, beneath which were laid the remains of 7 officers of the 6th Native Infantry who were murdered during the Mutiny, Allahabad.

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North-Western Provinces—*contd.*

50. A monument in memory of Major Penkney, late Commissioner of Jhansi.
51. Tomb of Lieutenant-Governor the Honourable John Russell Colvin at the Palace of Agra.
52. At Goverdhun a massive monolith bearing an inscription setting forth that Colonel Seymour, C.B., will punish any soldier who shoots game in the neighbourhood.
53. Monument at Aligarh to the memory of Ensign Marsh and others killed on the Agra and Aligarh road in 1857.
54. Tombs at Shewalaghat, Benares, of 3 British officers who were killed in the disturbance of Rajah Cheyt Singh.
55. Memorial cross at Fatehgarh in memory of those who fell during the Mutiny, 1857.
56. Tomb in Cawnpore Memorial Church compound erected to the memory of Major Vibart and 70 officers and men who escaped from the massacre at Cawnpore in June 1857 and were captured and murdered at Sheorajpúr.
57. Tomb near the Cawnpore Church erected by the Memorial Church Committee over the remains of those that were first killed in the entrenchment in June 1857.
58. Well in the Memorial Church compound covered with a stone and inscription.
59. Large stone cross at the barracks, Cawnpore, erected over the well in which those that lost their lives in the entrenchment were buried in 1857.
60. Statue (by Marochetti) and enclosure over the well in the Memorial Gardens, Cawnpore.
61. Memorial at Azamgarh erected to the memory of the officers and men who were killed at the battle of Azamgarh.
62. Mausoleum of Lord Cornwallis at Ghazipúr by Flaxman.
63. Monuments at Jhansi in memory of those killed in the Mutiny, 1857.

Oudh.

64. The space in front of the Tarawali Kothi, where two parties of Europeans were murdered in 1857; a memorial has been put up to commemorate these massacres, almost on the spot where they occurred.
65. On left of "Gúsainganj" Road, about ¾ mile from "Dilkúsha," and on this side of bridge, over "Pangri" Nullah—Lieutenant Percy C. Smith, 97th Regiment.
66. About fifty yards on left flank of "Dilkúsha" in an enclosure, Major the Honourable Barrington R. Pellew and Ensign L. E. Cooper, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
67. In rear of the General's house, Captain Charles William McDonald, 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant Lowick Emilius Cooper, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Charles Warden Sergison, 93rd Highlanders; and Charles Evans, 93rd Band.
68. In the "Belatibagh," Captain H. Hutchinson, 9th Royal Lancers; Sergeant S. Newman, 9th Royal Lancers; and Mr. Henry B. Garvey, Acting Mate, Her Majesty's S.S. *Shannon*.
69. In rear of the right flank of "La Martinière"—Captain W. S. R. Hodson, of Hodson's Horse; Captain L. D'Acosta, 56th Native Infantry.

Lucknow.

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Oudh—*contd.*

70. Under a tree on the left of the road going from "La Martinière" to "Wingfield Park Bridge"—Lieutenant Augustus Otway Mayne, Bengal Artillery.
71. About fifty yards on the left of "Secundrabagh"—Lieutenant Francis Dobbs, and 5 privates of 1st Madras Fusiliers.
72. Off the road between "Mushidzadi's Tomb" and the Kaiserbagh—Captain T. Clarke, R.E., Lieutenant E. P. Brownlow, R.E., Corporal F. Morgan, Lance-Corporal J. Davies, and 12 Sappers.
73. At "Secundrabagh" Bridge on the left bank of "Gumti"—Lieutenant W. R. Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, 1st Division.
74. About 2½ miles on and close to the left of "Fyzabad" road—Captain W. F. Thynne, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
75. About 150 yards off the right of the "Fyzabad" road, at 50 yards beyond the bridge over the "Gokral" Nullah—Charles Sandford, late Captain of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry.
76. Old cantonment cemetery, 3 miles on the "Sítapúr" road to the right—Lieutenant F. G. MacDonald, Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant H. G. Richards, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; and Lieutenant Robert Daily Synge, 90th Light Infantry.
77. About 50 yards to the right of the "Sítapúr" road at the 4th milestone, the 46th Regiment, Cholera Graveyard—Private W. Aston, 46th Regiment.
78. At the "Músabagh"—Captain T. Wale, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.
79. About ½ mile off the "Malliabad" road between it and "Músabagh"—Major John Griffiths Price, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays).
80. The 97th Regiment Graveyard on the river road, 1 mile from the Fort, Ramaki Darwaza—Sergeant W. Smith and Sergeant G. Smith, 97th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon W. Dumbreck, 97th Regiment.
81. Steeple monument on the top of "Hazratganj" near "Kaiserbagh"—Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Bart., Captain Patrick Orr, Lieutenant G. J. H. Burns, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, Sergeant-Major Morton; on other side G. P. Carew, Esq., Mr. Greene, Miss Jackson, and others, victims of 1857.
82. In the "Alambagh"—Major T. Perrin, Lieutenant N. G. J. J. Nunn, and M. Preston, 90th Light Infantry; Lieutenant Dundas W. Gordon, Bengal Artillery; Henry Ayton, 84th Regiment; Major-General Sir H. Havelock.
83. Tomb about 3¾ miles off the left side of the "Sítapúr" road between the 7th and 8th milestones.
84. Old "Murriaon" Cemetery and Roman Catholic Cemetery in rear of the "Pussunt" (Revenue or Customs) "Kaiserbagh."
85. Two tomb-looking enclosures—one close to the right side of the "Sítapúr road," about the 8th milestone, nearly opposite the Travellers' Bungalow; the other on the Artillery side of the road, running between their lines and the Lancers.
86. Lawrence's tomb—Residency.
87. Cross to those who fell in the defence—Residency.
88. Memorial to the faithful sepoys of the Bailey Guard, outside the Bailey Guard.
89. The "Sher Darwaza," where Neill fell.

Lucknow.

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Oudh—*contd.*

90. Tomb of Mr. Ravenscroft, murdered at Bhinga, Oudh, 1823.
91. Tomb of the Honourable Adrian Hope, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, 93 Highlanders, Hardoi.
92. Graves of Lieutenants C. Douglas, A. Jennings Bramley, and H. Willoughby at Hardoi.
93. An enclosure at Kusaura containing the graves of two children of W. G. Probyn, C.B., Hardoi District.
94. Grave of Major Robertson at Baraman, Hardoi District.
95. A monument erected in memory of certain victims of the rebellion of 1857 at Kheri.

Punjab.

96. Mackeson's Obelisk—Peshawar.
97. Bilaspore monument four or five hundred yards to the East of Ruttem Ghar, to Captain Showers, 1-19th Bengal Native Infantry, killed storming the Malown Heights, 15th April 1815.
98. Also to Lieutenant Lawtis, R.E., rude tomb of stones; a monument was erected to him in the Cathedral Church of Calcutta.
99. Lieutenant Thackery, 26th Native Infantry, killed at the siege of Jeytuk; his tomb on the bank of a tank at Nahun. This monument is a lofty pyramid on a pedestal without any inscription; there are three other graves.
100. Masonry pyramid and inscription to the memory of Colonel Canara, who fell in 1848 while defending his guns against the rebel Sikh army at Harripur.
101. Cemetery at Gujrat in which officers and men killed in that battle are interred.
102. Grave of Lieutenant Boulnois, Bengal Engineers, in a bastion of Fort Michni, assassinated by Mohmunds in 1852.
103. Cross in memory of Sir Donald McLeod at Lahore.
104. In front of the Delhi Church is a massive marble cross, sacred to the memory of those who were massacred in May 1857.
105. The Delhi magazine rendered famous by the intrepid Willoughby.
106. John Nicholson's grave in the cemetery, Delhi, facing the Kashmir Gate.
107. Flag-Staff Tower, Delhi.
108. The monument on the Ridge, Delhi.
109. Monument and fountain in memory of General John Nicholson, who fell at Delhi, 1857, at Margulla, between Rawalpindi and Attock.
110. Memorial monument of the siege of Delhi, 1857; Delhi.
111. Monuments to the officers of the several Regiments who fell at Ferozeshah in the Ferozpur cemetery.
112. Battle-field monument at Mudki, Ferozpur.
113. Battle-field monument at Ferozeshah.
114. Battle-field monument at Sobraon.
115. Tomb of Sir Henry Durand at Dera Ismail Khan.
116. Monument in the Public Garden, Gurdaspur, to the soldiers killed in the action at Trimin Ghât, 1857.
117. Memorial Irish Cross, Chilianwalla, detailing the names of officers killed in the battle.
118. Monument in a garden at Gurdaspur to the soldiers who died of wounds received at Trimin Ghât.
119. Tomb of Lord Elgin at Dhurmsalla.

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Punjab—*contd.*

120. Monument in memory of those killed at Hissar in 1857.
121. Memorial at Montgomery of Leopold Oliver Fitzhardinge Berkely, Extra Assistant Commissioner, killed in 1857.
122. Monument over the bodies of officers killed at Chatrian, Sirsa District, 1857.
123. Battle-field obelisk at Chilianwalla, and graves of men who fell in 1849.
124. Battle-field obelisk at Aliwal, Ludhiana.
125. Monument erected in memory of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant William Anderson, at Multan, in the Fort; also Tablet in the Idgah at Multan to the same.

Maisur.

126. Equestrian statue of Lieutenant-General Sir Mark Cubbon, Commissioner of Maisur and Curg (by Marochetti), in front of the Maisur Government offices, Bangalore, bronze.
127. Cenotaph of the officers who fell at the siege of Bangalore, 1792.
128. Cenotaphs at Bangalore to officers and men killed in the campaigns of 1791-92 and 1799.
129. Monument at Seringapatam to Richard, Marquess Wellesley, K.P., Governor General of India, erected by Krishna Raja Wadayer, Bahadur, 1804.
130. Monument to Josiah Webbe, erected by Purmah Diwan at Seringapatam.
131. Monument at Sabbal Rani Hill, Seringapatam, to the officers of H. M.'s 12th and 74th Regiments killed or died during the siege of Seringapatam, 1799.
132. Tomb of Captain Onslow Gore, an Engineer Officer who fell at the battle of Arikere in the Manjarabad Taluq, Hassan District, 1800.

Bombay.

133. Statue of Sir Charles Forbes.
134. Statue of Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
135. Statue of Sir John Malcolm.
136. Statue of John, Lord Elphinstone.
137. Sitting statue of Mr. Stephen Babington.
138. Statue of Sir Bartle Frere.
139. Sitting statue of Mr. Charles Norris.
140. Sitting statue of Sir Jamsetjí Jejíbhoy.

} In the Town Hall, Bombay.

141. Statue of Lord Cornwallis
142. Sitting statue of the Marquis of Wellesley.

} Garden enclosure of the Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

143. Sitting statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the Esplanade, Bombay.
144. Statue of the Prince of Wales.
145. Statue of Prince Albert.
146. Statue of the Honourable Jugganath Sunkersett, in the Fort.
147. Statue of Sir Jamsetjí Jejíbhoy, Bart., Jamsetjí Jejíbhoy Hospital, Byculla.
148. Memorial marble tablets of the officers and men who fell in the Afghanistan and Sind campaigns, on the walls of the apse and chancel of St. John's Church at Colaba.
149. Old Dutch tombs at Ahmedabad.
150. Monument in the wall of the town of Ahmadnuggur, naming those who fell at the storming of the city in 1803.
151. Monument at Koregaum, near Púna, to the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

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Bombay—*contd.*

152. Grave in Kanara of Lord St. Maur, son of the Duke of Somerset, killed in 1865 by a bear at Kirwatty, near Yellapur.
153. Grave in Kanara of Lieutenant Carpendale, who died at Yellapur while surveying the Arbyle Ghaut Road.
154. Memorial cross at Púna to Lord Frederick FitzClarence.
155. Monument at Kawulkad, Kanara, in memory of Lieutenant John Edgar Leslie, Madras Native Infantry, who died in service on 20th March 1845.
156. Tomb at Murkwad, Kanara, in memory of Lieutenant Mortlock.
157. Monuments at Aden over the officers and men who fell at the capture of Aden in 1839.
158. Tomb of John Thackeray, Collector and Political Agent, killed at Kittur in 1824, during the insurrection, at Kittur in Dharwar.
159. Wooden cross with metal tablet bearing Latin inscription in the "Mula's Ward" of Surat—marks site of ancient Capuchin Chapel.
160. Oxenden Mausoleum, Surat.
161. Tombs at Surat of Gerald Angier (supposed) Bernard Wyche, F. Breton, H. Gary, and B. Harris; former Presidents and merchants of Surat.
162. Tomb of Van Reede, Dutch President of Surat, and other Dutch tombs of same epoch, near the preceding.
163. Tom Coryat's tomb—old European burial-ground, Swali, near Surat.
164. Vaux's tomb on right bank of Tapti, not far from its mouth—near Surat.
165. Tomb of Brigadier David Wedderburn, killed at siege of Broach, 1772, near North-Western bastion of Fort Broach.
166. Tomb of Captain William Sempil, killed at Broach, 1803, near village of Pejalpur, Broach.
167. Tomb of M. Francais Montreaux, a Portuguese officer, who seems to have taken part in siege of Broach, 1803, near the preceding.
168. Dutch tombs—about one mile west of Pejalpur, Broach.

Sind.

169. Tomb of Edward Cooke, with peculiar inscription, 1743—Tatta in Sind.
170. Old European burial-ground on Bandar Road, Karachi.
171. Napier Obelisk (1853) in memory of Sir Charles Napier—Napier Mole Road—Karachi.
172. Monument bearing names of officers and men who fell on the battle-field of Miani, Haiderabad, Sind.
173. Monument—in Government House grounds, Karachi, erected by Sir C. Napier to memory of officers and men, 22nd Regiment, who fell in the Sind campaign.

Rajputana.

174. Bust with inscription at Ajmir of the late Colonel Sutherland.
175. Monument of red sandstone erected to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel John Ludlow, C.B.—1822 at Barod—Kotah State.
176. Tomb of the late Colonel Dixon in the Beawur cemetery (Ajmir-Merwara).
177. Tomb in the old cemetery, Jaipur, to the memory of Mr. Martin Blake, B.C.S., Assistant to the Governor General, Rajputana, murdered at Jaipur on the 4th June 1835.
178. A large monument at Lalsot, 24 miles to the north of Dosa, Jaipur State, erected to the memory of an officer (name unknown) who died there.
179. The Hastings Bridge erected in 1818 by Colonel Tod 6 miles east of Kotah in commemoration of the victory over a body of Pindaris.

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Rajputana—*contd.*

180. Monument near Mangrol (Kotah State) to Lieutenants Clarke and Read of the 4th Regiment, Bengal Light Cavalry, killed in a fray with the forces of the Maharao Kishori Singh, 1821.

181. Monument in the Kotah graveyard in memory of Brevet Major C. A. Barton and two sons killed in defending the Residency against mutineers, 1857.

Central Provinces.

182. Monument and tombs in the Sitabuldi Hill Fort to the memory of officers killed at the battle of Sitabuldi in 1817.

183. Grave at Bera Ghât, 9 miles from Jubbulpur, of a gentleman who while in a boat on the Narbadda jumped into the river to save himself from bees and was drowned.

184. Monument at Saugor in memory of General Wallace; General Sir T. Ambury, K.C.B.; C.A. Molony, B.C.S., Agent, Governor General, Saugor and Narbadda Territories; E. W. Cockerell, B.C.S., Assistant to Agent, Governor General, Saugor and Narbadda Territories.

185. Cross at Karinjia, Mandla District, erected in 1867 in memory of missionaries who died there.

186. Graves of officers and men who fell at the siege of Chanda, 1818, at Chanda.

186*a*. Masonry grave at Sahbhatta in the Patna State, bordering on the Sonpur State, Sambalpur District,—said to be to an officer in command of troops proceeding during the last century from Cuttack to quiet a disturbance in the Bora Sambar Zamindari.

186*b*. Masonry monument at Semrapali, Sarangarh State, Sambalpur District, to A. C. Elliott, who died in 1778 on a Political Mission to the Raja of Nagpur.

British Burma.

187. Graves at the Shive-Dagsu Pagoda, Rangoon, of officers and men killed at the storming of the Pagoda in 1852.

188. Graves at the Botatoung Pagoda, Rangoon, of officers and men who fell or died in the second Burmese War, 1852-53.

189. Tombs on the platform of the Shway Dagone Pagoda, Rangoon, of officers killed in the operations, 1852-53.

Haiderabad, Deccan.

190. Assaye battle-field monument (43 miles north-east of Aurangabad), 1803.

Assam.

191. Memorial at Cherra Punji to the memory of David Scott, B.C.S., Agent to the Governor General, who died 20th August 1831.

192. Monument of plastered stone with a tablet at Nongkhlao in the Khasi Hills, 35 miles north-west of Shillong, to Lieutenants Bedingfield and Burlton, massacred by Khasias, 1829.

193. Stone cairn at Kohima to the memory of Mr. G. H. Damant, B.C.S., treacherously killed by Nagas, 1879.

194. Memorial stone at Khonoma to the memory of Mr. G. H. Damant, B.C.S.

195. Memorial stone at Khonoma to the memory of Major Cock, killed at the attack on Khonoma, 1879.

196. Tomb at Goalpara to Lieutenant Cresswell, died of a wound received in action against freebooters in Kamroop, 1794.

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Madras.

197. Equestrian statue of General Neill, 1st Madras Fusiliers—Mount Road; bronze.
198. Monument in the Island at Seringapatam to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel William Baillie, who was taken prisoner at Perumbakum, 10th September 1780, and died at Seringapatam in November 1782, erected in 1816 by his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel John Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.
199. Statue of the Rev. Mr. Schwartz by Flaxman in the church at the little Fort, Tanjore.
200. Tower on the coast at Saluvanaikpatnam (Tanjore District) erected by the late Rajah of Tanjore to commemorate the battle of Waterloo.
201. Monument on the Red Hills west of Pondicherry to Major Stevens, Chief Engineer, killed in the trenches during the siege of Pondicherry, 1778.
202. Obelisk at Kotta Kuppam, north of Pondicherry, over graves of soldiers killed at the siege of Pondicherry, 1760.
203. Cenotaph at Tirukoilur to the memory of Arthur French, M.C.S., who died at Cuddalore in 1823.
204. Monuments to officers who fell or died of wounds received at Panjalum Kurichi, 1799-81, at Vellaram, Tinnevelly District.
205. Equestrian statue of Sir Thomas Munro, once Governor of Madras, middle of Island at Madras; bronze.
206. On the parade-ground facing the Council House at Madras, stone canopy covering a large pedestrian marble statue of the Marquis of Cornwallis on a marble pedestal, decorated with groups of figures in alto-relievo, representing the surrender of the sons and suite of Tippu Sultan.
207. Monument at Patti Konda built in memory of Sir Thomas Munro, erected on the spot where he died of cholera.
208. White marble statue of Sir Thomas Munro—Fort Church, Madras.
209. Cenotaph to the Marquis of Cornwallis, enclosed by an iron railing cast from the cannon taken at the siege of Seringapatam, 1799, by the troops under his command—Mount Road, Madras.
210. Cenotaph to Colonel Dalrymple—Parade-ground, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
211. Obelisk in memory of General Sydenham—St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
212. Granite column to Colonel Noble, C.E., erected by the men of the Horse Artillery—St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
213. A half-length marble bust (by Chantrey) to Colonel Noble, C.B., placed by the officers, Royal Horse Artillery, in the Church, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
214. Madras Memorial Hall—erected by public subscription in memory of the Madras Presidency not joining in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.
215. "Lal Bagh" Seringapatam, a mausoleum built by Tippu Sultan for his father, and in which he also was buried. The folding doors, inlaid with ivory, were the gift of Lord Dalhousie, and the Mausoleum is supported at Government expense.
216. Monuments to Colonel Brown and Captain Hislop, killed in the battle of Pullalore, Conjeveram, 1781.
217. Monument on the Racecourse, Guindy, to the memory of Major Donald Mackay, who died in 1783.
218. Cyclone Monument in the Fort at Masulipatam to the memory of those who perished in 1864.

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Appendix C.

Catalogue of works of Reference bearing on Indian and Oriental Architecture, Art, and Archæology.

(Revised.)

(I)

Catalogue of Books, &c., bearing on Indian Art.

ALEXANDER (JAMES EDWARD).—Travels from India to England; comprehending a visit to the Burma Empire, and a journey through Persia, Asia Minor, European Turkey, etc., in the years 1825-26. Illustrated with maps and plates.—*4to: London, 1827.*

ANNESLEY (GEORGE VISCOUNT VALENTIA).—Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, in the years 1802-06. By George Viscount Valentia. Plates and maps.—*3 vols., 4to: London, 1809.*

ATKINSON (E. T.).—Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Accounts of the North-Western Provinces.—*Vols. I to VI, and vol. X, North-Western Provinces Government Press, Allahabad, 1874.*

ATKINSON (JAMES).—Sketches in Afghanistan, by James Atkinson, Esq. [lithographed plates by Louis and Charles Haghe].—*Folio: London, n. d., 1842.*

ATHANASIUS NITIKINS.—Travels in the Deccan, 1470. Translated by R. M. Mayors, Esq., Hakluyt Society.

BELNOS (MRS. S. C.).—The Sundhya or the Daily Prayers of the Brahmins. Illustrated in a Series of Original Drawings from nature, demonstrating their attitudes and different signs and figures performed by them during the Ceremonies of their morning Devotions, and likewise their Poojas, etc. In 24 (coloured) plates, by Mrs. S. C. Belnos.—*Imp. folio: London, 1851.*

BELNOS (MRS. S. C.).—Twenty-four plates, illustrative of Hindu and European Manners in Bengal. Drawn on stone by A. Colin, from sketches by Mrs. Belnos (text in English and French).—*Folio: London, n. d.*

BIDDULPH (J.), MAJOR.—Tribes of the Hindu-Koosh.—*1 vol.—Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, 1880.*

BIRD (JAMES).—Historical Researches on the Origin and Principles of the Buddha and Jaina Religions, illustrated with descriptive account of the Sculptures in the Caves of Western India, with Translations of the Inscriptions from those of Kanari, Karli, Ajanta, Ellora, Nasik, &c., which indicate their connexion with the Coins and Topes of the Punjab and Afghanistan. 53 plates.—*Folio: Bombay, 1847.*

BIRDWOOD (GEORGE C. M., C.S.I., M.D., now SIR G.).—The Industrial Arts of India. With map and woodcuts. Published for the Committee of Council on Education.—*2 vols., large cr. 8vo: Chapman & Hall, London, 1880.*

BLAGDON (FRANCIS WILLIAM).—A Brief History of Ancient and Modern India, from the Earliest Periods of Antiquity to the termination of the late Mahratta War.—*Obl. folio: London, 1805.*

BREEKS (JAMES WILKINSON).—An Account of the Primitive Tribes and Monuments of the Nilgiris. By the late J. W. Breeks; edited by his widow.—*4to: London, 1873.*

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BROUGHTON (THOMAS DUER).—The Costume, Character, Manners, Domestic Habits, and Religious Ceremonies of the Mahrattas. With 10 coloured engravings, from drawings by a native Artist.—*4to: London, 1813.*

BUCHANAN (DR. FRANCIS).—A Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, performed under the orders of the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor General of India, for the express purpose of investigating the state of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce; the Religion, Manners, and Customs; the History, Natural and Civil, and Antiquities, in the Dominions of the Raja of Mysore, and the countries acquired by the Honourable East India Company, in the late and former wars, from Tippoo Sultan. By Francis Buchanan, M.D. Illustrated by a map and numerous other engravings.—*3 vols., 4to:—London, 1807.*

BURGESS (JAMES).—Archæological Survey of Western India, 1874. Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts. W. Allen and Co., London, 1874. Buddhist Caves at Junnar. Government Press, Bombay, 1875. Provisional Lists of Architectural and other Archæological Remains, Bombay, Sind, Berar, Central Provinces, and Haiderabad. Government Press, Bombay, 1875. Remains at Gumli, Gop, and in Kachh. Government Press, Bombay, 1875. Antiquities at Dabhoi, Ahmedabad, Thaa, Junagadh, Girnar and Dhank. Government Press, Bombay, 1876. Kathiawad and Kachh. W. Allen and Co., London. 1876. Translations of Inscriptions in the Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts. (J. F. Fleet, B.C.S.) Government Press, Bombay, 1877. List of remains in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Puna, and Kaladgi. Government Press, Bombay, 1877. Khandesh. Government Press, Bombay, 1878. Bidar and Aurungabad. W. Allen and Co., London, 1879. Kachh. Government Press, Bombay, 1879. Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur in Sind. Government Press, Bombay, 1879. Bauddha Rock Temples of Ajanta. Government Press, Bombay, 1881. Cave Temple Inscriptions. Government Press, Bombay.

BURGESS (JAMES).—Archæological Survey of Southern India, 1882. Amravati Stupa. Government Press, Madras.

BURGESS AND FERGUSSON.—The Cave Temples of India.—*London, 1880.*

BURMESE WAR, THE.—(Eighteen coloured views taken at and near Rangoon, by Lieutenant Joseph Moore, 89th Regiment; and six coloured engravings illustrative of the combined operations of the Forces in the Burman Empire, 1824 and 1825. Painted by T. Stothard, R.A., from original sketches by Captain Marryat, R.N.).—*Obl. folio: London, 1826.*

BURNES (LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER).—Travels in Bokhara; being the account of a journey from India to Cabool, Tartary, and Persia; also the narrative of a voyage on the Indus from the sea to Lahore, with presents from the King of Great Britain, performed under the orders of the Supreme Government of India, in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833.—*3 vols., roy. 8vo: London, 1834.*

CALDECOTT (JOHN).—Description of an Observatory established at Trevandrum by His Highness the Raja of Travancore.—*4to: Madras, 1837; London, 1839.*

CLARK (MRS. H.).—Summer Scenes in Kashmeer. Drawn on stone by J. Needham, from sketches by Mrs. H. Clark (12 lithographs).—*Imp. folio: London, 1858.*

COLE (HENRY HARDY).—Illustrations of Ancient Buildings in Kashmir, prepared under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from photographs, plans, and drawings taken by order of the Government

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of India. By Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R.E., etc.—*Folio: W. Allen & Co., London, 1870.*

COLE (HENRY HARDY).—The Architecture of Ancient Delhi, especially the Buildings around the Kutub Minar, by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R.E., etc.—*Folio: The Arundel Society, London, 1872.*

COLE (HENRY HARDY).—Illustrations of Buildings near Muttra and Agra, showing the mixed Hindu-Mahomedan style of Upper India, prepared at the India Museum under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, from photographs, plans, and drawings taken by order of the Government of India by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R.E.—*Folio: W. Allen & Co., London, 1873.*

COLE (HENRY HARDY).—Catalogue of the Objects of Indian Art exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, compiled for the Science and Art Department by H. H. Cole, Lieutenant, R.E. Illustrated by woodcuts and a map of India showing the localities of various art industries.—*8vo: Chapman and Hall, London, 1874.*

COLE (HENRY HARDY).—Agra Exhibition Catalogue.—*Thomason College Press, Roorkee, 1867.*

COLE (HENRY HARDY).—First Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for 1881-82.—*Government Central Branch Press, Simla, 1882.* Second Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for 1882-83. —*Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, 1883.*

COLE (HENRY HARDY).—Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Government of India, of some selected objects shown at the third exhibition of Native Industrial Art, opened at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy, 24th September, 1881.—*Woodbury Permanent Photographic Printing Company, 157, Great Portland Street, London.*

CORDINER (JAMES).—A Description of Ceylon, containing an Account of the Country, Inhabitants, and Natural Productions; with narratives of a tour round the island in 1800, the Campaign in Candy in 1803, and a journey to Ramistoram in 1804. Illustrated by 25 engravings from original drawings. —*2 vols., 4to: London, 1807.*

COSTUMES.—A collection of fifty-nine original coloured drawings of Indian costumes—*4to.*

COSTUMES, Indian.—Fifty-three original coloured drawings of Indian costumes —*8vo.*

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER).—An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture as exhibited in the Temples of Kashmir, by Alexander Cunningham. [Plates.] —*8vo: Calcutta, 1848.*

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER).—The Bhilsa Topes; or Buddhist Monuments of Central India, comprising a brief historical sketch of the rise, progress, and decline of Buddhism, with an account of the opening and examination of the various groups of Topes around Bhilsa. By Brevet-Major Alexander Cunningham. Illustrated with thirty-three plates—*8vo: 1854.*

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER).—The Ancient Geography of India. I—The Buddhist Period, including the campaigns of Alexander and the travels of Hwen Thsang. With 13 maps—*Royal 8vo: London, 1871.*

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER).—The Stupa of Bharhut or Buddhist Monument ornamented with numerous sculptures illustrative of Buddhist legend and history in the third century B.C. Published by order of the Secretary of State for India. With 57 plates—*4to: London, W. H. Allen & Co., &c., 1879.*

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CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER).—Notices in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society—

I.—Volume IX, 1840—
(*a*)—Notice of some counterfeit Bactrian coins—page 393.
(*b*)—Second Notice of some forged coins of the Bactrian and Indo-Scythians—page 1,217.
(*c*)—Notes on Captain Hay's Bactrian coins—page 531.
(*d*)—Description of some new Bactrian coins—1 plate—page 867.

II.—Volume X, 1841, Description of some Ancient Gems and Seals from Bactria, the Punjab, and India.

III.—Volume XI, 1842. Second Notice of some new Bactrian coins—page 130.

IV.—Volume XIV, 1845. Notice of some unpublished coins of the Indo-Scythians—1 plate—page 430.

V.—Volume XVII, 1848. Correspondence of the Commissioners deputed to the Tibetan Frontiers.

VI.—Volume XXIII, 1854. Coins of Indian Buddhist Satraps with Greek Inscriptions—page 679.

VII.—Volume XXXII, 1863. Remarks on the Bactro-Pali Inscription from Tarrili—page 139.

VIII.—Volume XXXII, 1863. Notes on the Bactro-Pali Inscription from Tarrili—page 422.

IX.—Volume XXXIII, 1864. Notes on the Bactro-Pali Inscription from Tarrili—page 35.

X.—Volume XXXIII, 1864. Remarks on the date of the Pehewa Inscription of Raja Bhoja—page 223.

XI.—Volume XXXIV, 1865. Coins of the nine Nagas and of two other dynasties of Marwar and Gwalior—page 1.

XII.—Volume for 1881. Relics from Ancient Persia in gold, silver, and copper.

XIII.—Volume for 1883. Second Notice of Relics from Ancient Persia in gold, silver, and copper.

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER).—Notices of, in the Numismatic Chronicle of London—

Volume VI, 1843. The Ancient Coinage of Kashmir.
Volume VIII, 1843. An attempt to explain the monograms on the Greek coins of Ariana and India.
Volume VII, 1843. Discovery of the Ruins of the Buddhist City of Sankissa.
Volume for 1867. Coin of the Indian Prince Sophytes, a contemporary of Alexander the Great.

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Appendix D.

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning Ancient Monuments in Madras.

1. The tour of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras in July 1882 gave an impetus to various works connected with monuments of interest in the Presidency. Mr. Grant Duff's minute of the 29th July notices the following :—

Mr. Grant Duff's tour and official minute.

(*a*) The bath at Trichinopoly in which Bishop Heber was drowned (a tablet has since been erected by the Madras Government).

Bath where Bishop Heber was drowned.

(*b*) The monument of the Missionary Schwartz by Flaxman at Tanjore, mentioned in paragraph 18 of His Excellency's minute as being threatened by the insecurity of the little Fort Church. (Enquiries were directed by the Madras Government for repairs.)

Flaxman's monument of Schwartz.

(*c*) The ruins in the fort at Arcot made historical by Clive. (Further destruction by the use of the materials for building purposes was prohibited by the Madras Government.)

Fort at Arcot.

(*d*) The ruins of Bijanagar on which in paragraph 33 His Excellency makes the following observations :—

Bijanagar.

"Several persons have lately been appointed at the expense of the Public Works Department to protect these extremely curious remains of antiquity; but it is doubtful whether they quite understand their duties, and the Collector, Mr. Gordon, had to speak to his subordinates on this subject while I was there. Be this as it may, no time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. . . . . The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all, it can only be saved by being looked to speedily."

Native Custodians.

Necessity for remedies.

(*e*) The Vishnavite and Shivite temples at Tadpatri in danger from the floods of the river Pennair, on which Mr. Grant Duff remarks :—

Temples at Tadpatri.

"From information obtained on the spot I am led to believe there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers, if they will only use them."

2. During September 1882 I addressed the Madras Public Works Department on the subject of the repairs to the Bijanagar monuments and was informed that a grant of Rs. 5,000 would be sufficient for present requirements.

Grant for Bijanagar ruins.

3. The repairs to the temple in the Vellore Fort (see page cxvii of the Annual Report for 1881-82) were finished in September, and I received and signed the completion report, which pursuant to the general orders of the Madras Government had been sent to me by the Executive Engineer of the North Arcot Division.

Temple in the Vellore Fort.

4. On my way to Amarávati in November, I conferred with Colonel Sankey C.B., R.E., in Madras on the subject of the employment of a special officer to undertake repairs to ancient monuments, and Mr. H. C. Black, C.E., was offered, and accepted, a temporary appointment as Assistant Engineer. The General Orders of the Madras Gov-

Special Officer for Madras.

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ernment, Public Works Department (No. 3214 of the 6th December 1882), specified Mr. Black's position as follows :—

"Mr. Black will work directly under the orders of the Superintending Engineer of the Circle in which his work for the moment may be placed, all such estimates as may be framed by him going, however, direct in the first instance to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for transmission to the Government of Madras.

Orders of the Madras Government on Mr. Black's appointment.

"Mr. Black will be supplied from the Public Works Secretariat with the several notes drawn up by Captain Cole on the requirements of the monuments in Southern India, also the papers regarding the ruins at Hampi and the Seven Pagodas, and will then proceed to Bellary to commence work at Hampi, where he will as soon as possible prepare an estimate for submission to Captain Cole."

5. I visited Amarávati and submitted the following report :—

Report on the Buddhist Tope at Amarávati.

Memorandum on the present condition of the Amarávati Tope, dated Masulipatam, the 24th November 1882.

"(1.) I have just returned from a careful inspection of the Buddhist ruins at Amarávati, and have had the advantage of conferring with Mr. Horsfall, Collector of the Kistna District, who superintended the excavations ordered by the Duke of Buckingham in 1880. I also met Mr. Mackenzie, the Sub-Collector, and Mr. Grant, the Executive Engineer at Amarávati itself, and am now able to give a description of the remains of the tope and its sculptures, and to offer an opinion on the best means of preserving them.

Visit to Amarávati.

"(2.) Paragraph 7 of the accompanying report on Amarávati and the panoramic sketch attached to it will explain the condition of the tope after the excavations of 1880 had been completed.

Previous report on Amarávati.

"(3.) Since then Dr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor for Western and Southern India, spent upwards of a month, between December 1881 and January 1882, in examining the tope and in selecting and packing those sculptures which he considered worthy of removal to the Madras Museum. These stones, numbering 175, were carried to the bank of the River Kistna, about half a mile north of Amarávati, where they now are in a fenced enclosure and under the care of a native custodian. It is scarcely necessary to say that the stones comprise the finest sculptures and the most important historical records of the Great Tope. They appear to me in good condition and undamaged by the recent floods. They had been taken out of their cases to be freed from the straw which enveloped them, and, as far as I was able to judge, the action of the water had beneficially cleaned the carvings.

Dr. Burgess' work at Amarávati.

"(4.) The number of stone sculptures at Amarávati are as follows :—

Number of sculptures at Amaravati.

(*a*) Sculptures of Dr. Burgess' selection on the river bank			175
(*b*) Sculptures at the tope—			
In a shed to the north in boxes	8		
Ditto loose	43		
In situ	195		
			246
TOTAL			421

Of those that are *in situ, i.e.*, on the circular area covered by the tope and railings, there are several that are undoubtedly in their original places, and from these the position of the railing and that of the mound, which must have been in the centre, can be clearly traced.

"(5.) At the northern entrance nearest to the village of Amarávati is the shed in which are the stones, deposited in 1877 by Mr. Sewell (see sketch and references). His excavations extended from K to L along the circumference, the remainder of which was excavated by Mr. Horsfall in 1880. Passing round to the west, the stone terrace at the parts marked A is still remaining, although a good deal damaged. At B a portion of the outer railing is in its original position. Further round there is another piece of railing in position (D), and the southern entrance (F) may be traced by the pieces of railing and masonry which still remain. Passing round to the east a large slab (G) is erect, and further on is a portion of the outer railing H. Besides these stones, which *indicate part of the outline of the original structure*, there are various smaller fragments and masonry slabs in position to complete the demarcation of the railing and plinth of the tope itself.

Present state of the ruins.

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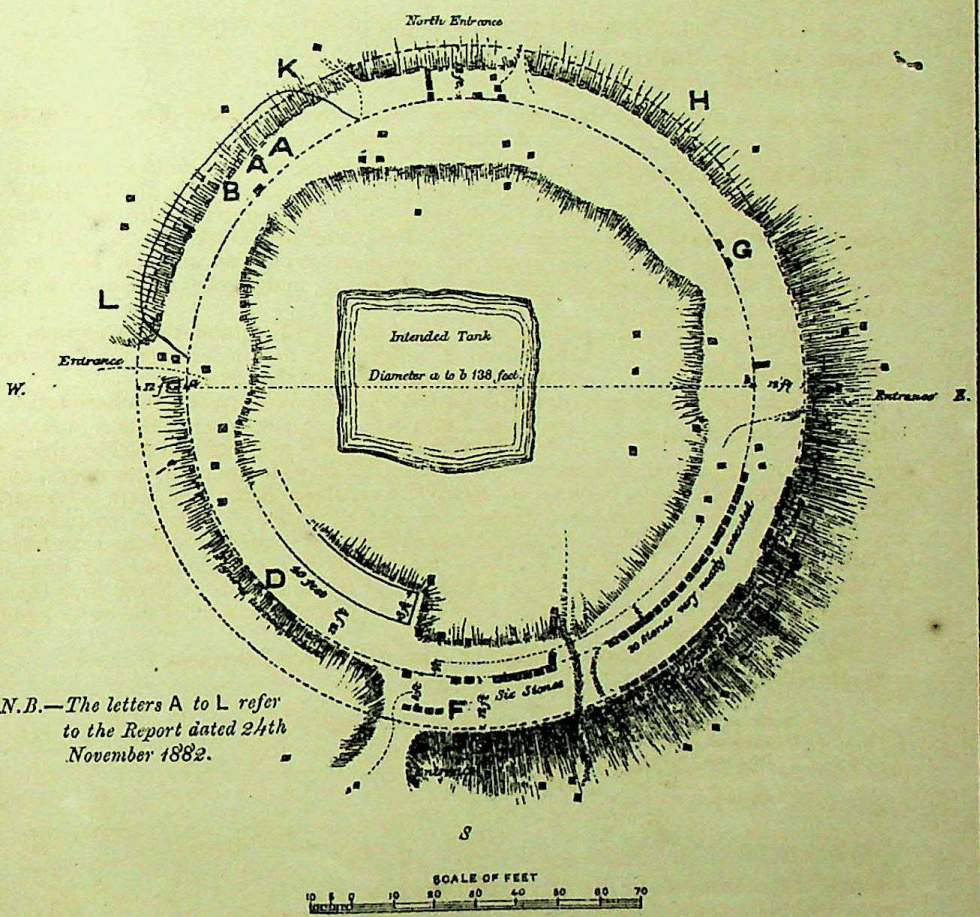
PLAN OF AMRAVATI

MADE IN 1816

BY

Colonel Mackenzie.



N.B.—The letters A *to* L *refer to the Report dated 24th November 1882.*

SCALE OF FEET

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Photozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.

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"(6.) Of the 246 stones recorded as being now at the tope, a small proportion go to make up those that remain fixed in position. A good many lie scattered round and about the railings, but the greater number are in the centre of the circle, to which position they were removed for Dr. Burgess' operations.

Stones at the site.

"(7.) I cannot believe that the shattered condition of the masonry and its carvings can be attributed to the natives of Amarávati, who are mostly Hindus. It is true that the grandfather of the present zamindar is known to have removed brick and stone from the central mound to build his palace and for the purpose of adding to the temple close to it, but he would have been simply concerned in getting the material and *not in wantonly* defacing the sculptures or smashing up the stone blocks. The demolition of the mound, as well as the ruin of the surrounding railings and entrances, had been effected before we first knew of the tope through Colonel Mackenzie in 1816; I believe that *the real destroyers were the Muhammadans*, who, under the iconoclast Alamgir, conquered the district and established themselves in the forts of Kondapilli and Kondavid in the neighbourhood.

Original cause of the ruin of the tope.

"Such destruction as Alamgir was wont to deal on all temples of the hated idol-worshippers would have left the sculptures scattered round the tope. The subsequent demolition of the central mound by the zamindar would have covered them up with layers of earth and debris, to which the subsequent excavation of the tank in the centre (or, more probably, digging for treasure) would have contributed. I am assured by Mr. Horsfall that the excavation of 1880 overturned no stones from their original places; that the sculptures laid bare were not injured by the process of excavation; and that the central mound had previously disappeared, and no relic or stones were found on its site.

* * * * *

"(10.) The recommendations I beg leave to submit for the conservation of the Amarávati tope are as follow:—

Recommendations for preservative remedies.

"(A.) The masonry terrace-rails and fragments now in their proper positions and described at paragraph 5 of this note should be rendered secure. The existing portions of terrace should be relaid on concrete and in cement. The rails should be supported in their places by a solid foundation of concrete and by using iron bars to prop the uprights and hold them in position.

"(B.) All the fragmentary sculptures should be collected and placed under a permanent shed in the centre of the circular enclosure.

"(C.) The bank of earth formed round the tope by the demolition of the mound in past years should be gently sloped off so as to prevent the falling in of earth, such as has occurred during the last rains. This will probably lead to the discovery of more stones; two fresh ones had been partly revealed in the bank, and were got out during my visit by Mr. Mackenzie, the Sub-Collector.

"(D.) A masonry wall 7 feet high should be erected round the ruins, and have an entrance gate at the north under lock and key.

"(E.) Near this gate should be a small house for the native custodian.

* * * * *

"(12.) Any attempt to restore the structure—unless it is possible to ascertain with certainty the former position of particular portions—is most undesirable, but the majority of the stones are easily identified as being parts of the railing or plinth, and their retention at the Amarávati enclosure would be an *in situ* preservation, even if they were not in their original structural positions and were merely placed on the ground so as to be easily inspected and examined.

Repairs.

"(13.) It would be expedient to have all the best Amarávati sculptures photographed; and if the recommendations in this note are adopted, completion photographs should illustrate the condition of the tope and the beneficial effect of the remedies. It would, however, be necessary to employ a good professional photographer to take the negatives (which should become the property of Government for printing by a permanent process), as amateur work is usually unsatisfactory and not worth using for purposes of publication.

Photographs.

"(14.) It will be necessary to charge a special officer with the duty of carrying out the suggestions; and the arrangements will, I hope, be undertaken at once. The cost, exclusive of casts and photography, will probably be some Rs. 5,000."

Special officer for repairs.

6. Mr. Black proceeded to Hampi, and on the 24th December sent me a report and rough estimate for repairing the Vittala Swami temple at Bijanagar. This amounted to

Mr. Black's preliminary estimates for Hampi.

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Rs. 870 for cutting jungle, and Rs. 4,237 for repairs to the building. I returned the papers with certain suggested modifications.

Mr. Black's report on the Vittala Swami temple.

7. On the 17th of January 1883, Mr. Black sent a further report on the Vittala Swami temple which I returned with a general approval of the remedies proposed.

Estimate for clearing away jungle.

8. The estimate for cutting down jungle and clearing from brushwood the enclosures to, and surroundings of, the Hampi temples, amounting to Rs. 870, was sanctioned by the Madras Government, and Mr. Black directed to revise the estimate for repairs to the temple itself in accordance with my recommendations.

Allotment for imperial funds.

9. A sum of Rs. 5,000 had been allotted for the work out of my budget grant for 1882-83.

Mr. Black's report of work at Bijanagar.

10. The following report by Mr. Black specifies what he has accomplished at Bijanagar :—

"The outrooting of the jungle on all the buildings has been completed, about 110 buildings in all having been cleared. Some extirpation of roots by means of poisoning with mercury remains to be done and is in progress. These roots are chiefly on the high walls surrounding the Muhammadan buildings of the zenana and council rooms, etc., which walls are put together with such accuracy as regards stone-cutting that poisoning with mercury is the only way of drying up the roots.

Vittala Swami.

"The roof of the Vimanah or inner closed hall has been partly removed so as to get at the broken stone beams which supported it. A plan of the roof is herewith sent. It shows the portion destroyed by the Muhammadans, and also the stone beams which it is necessary to replace. These latter are shown of a darker shade. Five stone beams have been chosen from the adjacent ruins to replace the broken ones. These latter are quite plain, being merely squared stone, without any carving, but as the former beams had but slight carving on them, the new ones will not appear irregular. They have been brought to the work, and ready for hoisting into place. Some more of this roof must be taken off to replace the broken beams; but wooden sleepers must be obtained to make low strong stagings under the cracked stone beams. Old sleepers have been applied for from the Southern Mahratta and the Madras Railways; but none were to be had. Undersigned hopes to get about 150 at Madras. No sort of direct propping with posts would be strong enough to support the great weight of these stones. Rails have also been applied for from both the above railways, but can only be obtained from the office of the Madras Railway at Madras. About 6 or 8 tons or say 30 or 40 rails are necessary, as so many beams and lintels are cracked and broken. The coating of plaster on the roofs of the two adjacent temples of Basant and Kallian Mantapas will be put in hand at once. There is very little leakage through these roofs.

Walls of closed portion of temple.

"The outside coating of granite ashlar of these walls had separated itself from the inside filling and was falling down. The south-west corner has been taken in hand first, and has been dismantled down to ground level. It is now being rebuilt and is above the level of the plinth. It is very necessary to do this work quickly and well, as the standing portion is unsupported and in a somewhat dangerous condition. The other parts of the walls which require it will be gone on with at once. This work is the most important part of the repairs. Some additions to the temple, which

Stone and brick modern additions.

were put up by natives, have been removed. These were a clumsy two-storied shed in the main porch, and a long narrow shed inside the closed hall. The first of these has been entirely removed and the second partially so. Photographic negatives of these two places were taken before work was commenced. The brick walls in the inside hall have been partly cleared away, but more could not be done until the roof was propped. In clearing out the said hall a rather good sandstone statue was found. It had been erected at the entrance of the sanctum as a door-keeper. Perhaps the corresponding one may be also found, in which case they might be set up again. All the broken debris that was lying in the main porch (see photograph) has been cleared away.

Colonnades.

"The surrounding verandahs of the enclosure have had the stones partly sorted out, and about half of the fallen portion can be re-erected at a small cost. The parts of these verandahs that are too much ruined

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to be set up again might be pulled down so as to leave only the back enclosure wall. One of the photographic negatives (No. 2) shows a portion of the colonnade entirely ruined." . . . .

"A general plan of Vittala Swami is herewith sent, showing the position of the buildings in the enclosure and three Gopuras, etc.

"Undersigned has also (considering that it might be wanted) been collecting materials for a short monograph of Bijanagar." . . . . . .

Mr. Black's revised estimates for work at Bijanagar.

11. Mr. Black's revised estimate for work at Hampi amounting to Rs. 18,990 having been referred to me, I returned it to the Madras Government onthe 9th of June 1883 with a general approval of the measures provided for, but recommending the main structure of the Vittala Swami temple to be first repaired. I also offered a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 to supplement the 5,000 provided in the Madras Budget, 1883-84, for preserving monuments, and suggested the following allotments:—

	Rs.
For Hampi	4,000
For Amarávati	2,400
Seven Pagodas	1,600

Bijanagar estimate sanctioned.

12. The Madras Government has since sanctioned the estimate for Bijanagar amounting to Rs. 18,990, which includes—

	Rs.
Vittala Swami temple—	
Main building	4,650
Colonnades	3,550
Subsidiary temples	1,320
Temple of Victory	1,450
Queen's Baths	300
Raganath Swami temple	560

(*Vide* page cxxix of Annual Report for 1881-82 for notes on Bijanagar and Hampi.)

Mr. Black's estimate for the Seven pagodas.

13. Mr. Black on the 18th June last forwarded his estimate for carrying out certain repairs recommended by me for the Seven Pagodas (see page cxiii of the Annual Report for 1881-82). This amounts in all to Rs. 2,228.

Removal of sand from the Alaiva temple on the coast at the Seven Pagodas.

14. In paragraphs 13 and 14, page cxiv of the Annual Report for 1881-82, I described the deserted "Alaiva" or Shore temple at the Seven Pagodas, and recommended the removal of sand.

I have now heard from Mr. Black. He writes—

"At the Alaiva temple here I have excavated both sides of the wall of the outer enclosure. . . . . The walls are from 6 to 7 feet deep, and the lower portions of them are very perfect, some carved griffins heads (near the base) which were coated with stucco being quite sharp and clean, though having been protected by being buried in sand. When the walls are quite excavated they will form a most interesting completion to the temple, which is at present rather small and wanting in completeness without the enclosure. The walls are ornamental with the small conventional lion's rampant which are so common on the temple itself, but these are much less weather-worn."

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15. After the determination of what is to be done in the way of preservative measures at Amarávati, it will remain for the Madras Government to say how the available funds are to be allotted.

Allotments for the year.

16. The operations at all three places will have to be carefully watched during progress, and certainly inspected *once* by me during the present year. I do not anticipate very rapid progress, as the funds are limited; the work requires great care, and the climatic conditions of the three localities are such as to make it only possible for work during certain seasons.

Necessity for watching the operations.

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Appendix E.

Reports and correspondence concerning Ancient Monuments in Bombay.

Mahratta Palace at Poona.

1. In April 1882 a proposal was communicated to me by the Bombay Public Works Department for rebuilding a portion of the Mahratta Vishrámbág Palace at Poona, [which had been burnt,] for use as a high school, in reply to which I submitted an opinion that, unless the original architectural appearance of the old palace was to be faithfully preserved, the project did not appear to me as coming within the scope of preservation of ancient monuments.

Architectural repairs at Bijápur.

2. In May 1882 a Resolution of the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department, No. 326-C.W.—792 of 1882, ordered plans and estimates for the restoration and repair of certain ruins at Bijápur to be taken up as soon as practicable and submitted in communication with me.

Orders of the Bombay Government on conservation of ancient monuments.

3. The Bombay Government in May 1882 called the attention of the officers and departments concerned to some suggestions offered by me in the following letter, No. 174, dated 24th April 1882:—

* * * * * * * *

"2. I would ask to be allowed to see the plans and specifications for carrying out the suggestions contained in the preliminary reports on Bijápur, Ahmedabad, Kárli, or Ambarnáth, in order to ascertain what is contemplated or to recommend grants-in-aid from Imperial Funds.

"3. The Resolution No. 284-C.W.—892 of 1881 of Public Works Department, dated Bombay Castle, 7th July 1881, referring to buildings at Bijápur, directs restoration and repair estimates to be framed in accordance with the views submitted by me to Government. Resolution No. 100-C.W.—277 of 1882 in the Public Works Department, referring to the Vishrámbág Palace at Poona, dated Bombay Castle, 18th February 1882, directed the preparation of a project for restoring the palace. Resolution in the General Department, No. 3948 of the 22nd November 1881, called for definite proposals from the Collectors concerned in respect of Ahmedabad, Kárli, Ambarnáth, &c., and Resolution of the Public Works Department, No. 190-C.W.—501 of 1882, sanctioned the provision of iron gates to the Kárli Caves.

"4. It is obvious that unless I am permitted to see such projects, it becomes difficult for me to make any suggestions. As regards Ahmedabad, I believe that it will be found necessary *to appoint an officer to specially take charge* of the public monuments of interest, and the Supreme Government could probably be induced to contribute towards the cost.

"5. I would also most respectfully urge the consideration of Government to the important question of how far buildings possessing beautiful interiors or those of a religious character should be retained for use as offices or as dwellings or stores.

"6. Paragraph 5, page 5, and a note on the Anand Mahál, page 8, of the Bijápur report, and paragraphs 9, 15, 36, 45, and 53 of the reports on Ahmedabad and Kárli [see Annual Report, 1881-82], allude to some cases of buildings the appropriation of which will, I submit, invite undesirable criticism among those who take an interest in the conservation of ancient monuments in India. The conversion of temples, mosques, or tombs into dwellings can scarcely be carried out without damage to their architectural appearance, and the provision of such necessaries as bathing, retiring, and cooking rooms either defiles the buildings or brings a crowd of objectionable erections into their vicinity. I should fail in my duty if I omitted to express my convictions on these points; but, having done so, I can only hope that they will receive full consideration.

"7. I would venture to recommend that photographs be taken to show the condition of buildings before, during, and after remedies for conservation have been undertaken. Many people who now visit the Táj at Agra and admire its beautiful structures and gardens have no idea of the picture of neglect presented before the repairs were carried out, and so it is with many other monuments throughout India.

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"8. I may also remark that in the course of my experience there has sometimes been insufficient data for carrying out restorations of buildings, mistakes either of omission or commission being the result. No such cases have come under my notice in Bombay; but to guard against their occurrence it is most useful to possess old drawings of buildings made either by natives or by travellers (see, for instance, Antiquities and Views in India from the Drawings of Thomas Daniell (143 in number), published by T. and W. Daniell in London, 1799). Native drawings are still procurable, but diligent search has to be made before they come to light. I would recommend that local officials be invited to advertise for old drawings of ancient buildings in the Bombay Presidency, and that a collection be formed which, if sufficiently valuable, could be purchased and published.

"9. In conclusion, I solicit your permission to the communication to me of copies of all papers, &c., relating to works of conservation throughout the Presidency and to particulars of works sanctioned for execution either in the Civil or Public Works Department."

* * * * * * * *

4. Reports having been referred to me from the Collectors of Poona and Thána on the subject of monuments in their districts, I submitted the following observations to the Bombay Government :—

. . . . . I have the honour to mention in respect of the Kárli Caves that the removal of the small temple from the front of the entrance is not essential nor recommended.

"It cannot be doubted that the Hindus who frequent the Kárli Caves worship the Dagoba inside in ignorance. Similar cases of mistaken identity are to be found elsewhere in India, as for instance at Gaya in Bengal, where five placid figures of Buddha have been made to do duty as the 'Panch Pandavas' and are worshipped as such by the Hindus. Government very wisely abstains as much as possible from interfering in matters of superstition, although I suppose there would be interference if the Buddhists were present at Kárli to protest. Yet I think the line may be drawn in discountenancing misappropriation of emblems in a case like this. Educated Hindus would, I think, concur in this course. Let the Hindu fishermen venerate the Dagoba as much as they like, but they have in my opinion no business to paint it as a Lingam, or to white-wash the Buddhist carvings and paint the eyes of the figures black. I should say that the Brahmins would settle the matter and smooth all difficulties in the way of cleaning the carvings of this most interesting rock-cut temple.

"As regards the temple at Ambarnáth, I quite concur in the views expressed by the Collector of Thána, and hope Governmeut will sanction the measures he particularises. I also support the recommendation that the lease of the Bassein Fort be not renewed, so that the ruins may receive preservative measures. This and the other places mentioned, I hope to visit before long; but the remedies for protection and custody specified by Mr. Mulock are, I submit, worthy of immediate adoption."

5. In December 1882 the following orders were passed :—

Orders of the Bombay Government on preservation of archæological remains in the Poona and Thána Districts.

Archæological Remains: Preservation of—in the Districts of Poona and Thána, No. 4866, dated Bombay Castle, 6th December 1882.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-3281, dated 20th July 1882, submitting for information the following letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 4412, dated 11th idem :—

"In reference to Government Resolution No. 2522, dated the 6th instant, General Department, I have the honour to state that I deprecate any interference with the ceremonies round the Dagoba, especially as they do no harm to the temple, but I will issue instructions with a view to prevent the carvings from being white-washed."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3948, dated 18th November 1882, forwarding, for sanction to the proposals made therein, the following letter from the Collector of Thána, No. 5855, dated 15th idem :—

"With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2522 of 6th July last, I have the honour to report as follows :—

"2. The Executive Engineer informs me, in his No. 2802 of 20th September, that Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 586 for the preservation of the Temple of Ambarnáth, and that the work is being carried out.

"3. Captain Cole, R.E., with whom I have been in correspondence, has within the last few days visited the Bassein Fort, and he writes demi-officially to me: 'I spent several hours in looking over the old Portuguese churches, &c.; I think something might be done to clear away

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the jungle from the best buildings, also to preserve the inscribed stones and to strengthen the masonry of the various façades of the churches. The greatest eyesores are the Littlewood ruined sugar machinery.'

"4. Rs. 8 a month would be sufficient for a custodian for the Kánheri Caves.

"5. Rs. 5 a year might be given to the patel of Kondane to look after the caves in his villages. The payment would ensure his not forgetting the duty.

"6. Regarding the Mahádev Temple at Lonad, the straw ricks have been removed, and orders have been issued to the patel and talati to send an annual report on the state of the temple. The collections of the stones and the planting of the hedge would not cost more than Rs. 50 at the outside.

"7. There are some other caves in Sálsette that probably deserve preservation :—

1.—The Mandapeshvar Cave, near the Borivli Station below a Roman Catholic Church and now in charge of the Roman Catholic community.
2.—The Magathan Cave, also near the Borivli Station.
3.—The fine Jogeshvari Cave near the Goregaon Station, the courtyard to which is a good deal choked up with earth and requires clearing out at a cost of Rs. 20.
4.—The Mahákála Caves near Kondivte village.

"8. From Captain Cole's letter to me I see he intends returning to Bombay early in December, when he hopes to see all the remains mentioned by me.

"9. He will in time submit his proposals regarding the preservation of the Bassein ruins to Government and of the above also; until receipt of his proposals, I would not recommend mine being acted upon."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letters from the Collectors of Poona and Thána should be forwarded to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India with reference to Government Resolution No. 2522, dated the 6th July last, with an intimation that this Government will await receipt of his proposals referred to in paragraph 9 of Mr. Mulock's letter regarding the preservation of archæological remains in the Thána District.

Estimates for repairs to buildings at Ahmedabad and Bijápur.

6. Early in December 1882, when I visited Bombay on my return from Madras, Colonel Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., the Secretary in the Public Works Department, made over to me a batch of estimates for repairs at Ahmedabad and Bijápur, which I returned a few days after with suggestions, and placed Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Bombay Government for each of the two places.

Orders of the Bombay Government on repairs to buildings at Ahmedabad.

7. The following orders with respect to Ahmedabad were passed on the 23rd December :—

Monuments, Architectural, at Ahmedabad—Repairs to certain, No. 899, C. W.—2166, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1882.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, No. 2272 A., dated 25th October 1882.

"With reference to Government Resolution, No. 711—C. W.—1746, dated 27th September 1882, forwards a letter from the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, submitting, for the sanction of Government, estimates as per margin, for repairs to certain Mosques at Ahmedabad; and reporting that the estimates called for in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 960—C. W.—1692, dated 15th September 1882, are in hand and will be sent in due course; and remarks that, out of the Budget grant of Rs. 9,000, for Architectural remains at Ahmedabad, Rs. 8,346 have been allotted on various buildings in that district, and the balance, Rs. 654, has been granted to the temple at Ambarnáth."

Estimate No. 274 of 1882, for making thorough repairs to Baba Lulvi's Mosque near Ahmedabad	Rs. 5,601
Estimate No. 275 of 1882, for making thorough repairs to Dhai Harir's Mosque and Tomb in Asarwa near Ahmedabad . . .	„ 5,991

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, No. 2583 A., dated 5th December 1882.

"Forwards a letter from the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, submitting, for the sanction of Government, estimates as per margin, for the preservation of certain Architectural Monuments at Ahmedabad, and enclosing copy of a letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad for perusal, as the remarks contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of it appear to be very sound and

Estimate No. 287 of 1882, for repairing Sayad Usman's Mosque and Tomb at Usmanpur	Rs. 12,296
Estimate No. 288 of 1882, for repairs to two Tombs and one Mosque at Butwa . . .	„ 9,256

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judicious; states that the estimates have been framed as well as they can be, but they cannot be considered satisfactory as this Department is not trained to this kind of work; and recommends that the Executive Engineers may be relieved of this duty which occupies much of their time, and that it may be handed over to an officer specially appointed, as proposed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 711-C. W.—1746, dated 27th September 1882."

Letter from the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, No. 727, dated 9th December 1882.

"Returns the estimates noted in the margin, and states that he has recommended the first, and has asked the Comptroller General to place Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of this Department for the purpose. Strongly recommends that photographic negatives be obtained for him of the buildings before and after they are completed."

Sayad Usman's Mosque and Tomb Butwa	Rs.	12,296
Baba Lulvi's Mosque and Tomb	,,	9,256
Dhai Harir's Mosque and Tomb	,,	5,601
	,,	5,991

* * * * * * * *

"RESOLUTION.—The Government of India having made a grant of Rs. 5,000 for expenditure in the current year on repairs to the architectural monuments at Ahmedabad, the estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,296, for repairs to Sayad Oosman's Mosque and Tomb, may be sanctioned, and the work may be put in hand.

1. Butwa	Rs.	9,256
2. Baba Lulvi's Mosque and Tomb	,,	5,601
3. Dhai Harir's Mosque and Tomb	,,	5,991

"2. The estimates as per margin may be returned to the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, for record pending further provision of funds.

"3. A photograph in negative with six proofs should be obtained and forwarded to Captain Cole as requested.

"4. The attention of the Executive Engineer should be drawn to the remarks made by Captain Cole on the estimates.

8. The following orders with respect to Bijápur were passed on the 23rd December 1882 :—

Orders of the Bombay Government on repairs to buildings at Bijápur.

Monuments, Architectural, at Bijápur—Repairs to certain, No. 900-C, W.—2167, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1882.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3028, dated 6th October 1882.

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 690-C. W.—1692, dated 15th September 1882, submits, for the sanction of Government, estimates as per margin, for making special repairs to the Mehtar Mahál and Mecca Masjid at Bijápur; states that the repairs are necessary to arrest further ruin in the case of these structures, which are remarkable for their architectural beauty; and remarks that there is great difficulty in obtaining work-people in sufficient numbers (more particularly masons) at Bijápur, and that it is very doubtful, even if funds should be available, whether the Executive Engineer will be able profitably to undertake any more work than he has now in hand."

Estimate No. 99 of 1882 for special repairs to the Mehtar Mahál at Bijápur	Rs.	1,565
Estimate No. 98 of 1882, for making special repairs to the Mecca Masjid at Bijápur	,,	895

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3211, dated 30th October 1882.

"In continuation of his No. 3028, dated 6th October 1882, and with reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 690-C. W.—1692, dated 15th September 1882, submits, for the sanction of Government, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,676, framed by the Executive Engineer, Kaládgi, for making special repairs to the gateway of the Gagan Mahál in the Arkilla at Bijápur; reports that a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned from the repair assignment at his disposal, for removing debris and staying further ruin of this entrance gate, but that Mr. Reinold found that much more had to be done than was anticipated; and observes that the present estimate will, it is believed, suffice for all such repairs as are necessary to prevent further decay and to restore to a great extent the beautiful stucco work of the interior."

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3391, dated 25th November 1882.

"With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 690-C. W.—1692, dated 15th September 1882, and in continuation of his No. 3211, dated 30th October 1882, submits, for the sanction of Government, an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,027, framed by the Executive

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Engineer, Kaládgi, for making special repairs to the buildings, known as the Ibrahim Roza, at Bijápur."

Letter from the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, No. 726, dated 9th December 1882.

"Returns the estimates noted in the margin, and recommends the execution of the three last, amounting to Rs. 4,100, before the close of the present financial year; states that he has made some remarks on each estimate; strongly recommends that photographic negatives be obtained for him of the buildings before and after they are completed." . . . .

Bijápur—		
Ibrahim Roza	Rs.	12,087
Gagan Mahal	„	1,676
Mehtar Mahál	„	1,565
Mecca Musjid	„	859

"RESOLUTION.—The Government of India having made a grant of Rs. 5,000 for expenditure in the current year on repairs to the architectural monuments at Bijápur, the estimates, noted in the margin, may be sanctioned, and the works may be put in hand.

1.	Gagan Mahál	Rs.	1,676
2.	Mehtar Mahál	„	1,565
3.	Mecca Musjid	„	859

"2. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,027, for repairs to the Ibrahim Roza, may be returned to the Executive Engineer, Kaládgi, for record, pending further provision of funds.

"3. A photograph in negative with six proofs should be obtained of each building and forwarded to Captain Cole as requested.

"4. The attention of the Executive Engineer should be drawn to the remarks made by Captain Cole on the estimates."

Repairs to buildings at Ahmedabad.

9. In January 1883 the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, with the concurrence of his Superintending Engineer, addressed me direct as follows:—

"Of the sum of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned in G. O. No. 2166, dated the 23rd ultimo, for repairs to Oosman Khan's Mosque and Tomb, it will be impossible to spend more than Rs. 3,000 during the current official year owing to the shortness of time available for work and the distance from which stone has to be brought. It is therefore suggested that the Executive Engineer be empowered to expend Rs. 2,000 at once in removal of some of the buildings shown on the plan."

10. To this I replied on the 25th January 1883 that I saw no objection to the proposed modifications in the expenditure.

Travellers' Bungalow at Bijápur.

11. In reply to a request addressed to the Bombay Public Works, the sanctioned estimate was sent to me in January 1883, for converting the Masjid of Mahmud at Bijápur into a Travellers' Bungalow. (See para. 2 of Inspection Note, page xcv.)

Letter to the Bombay Government on the general subject of conservation in the Presidency.

12. I addressed the following letter to the Bombay Government on the 21st May 1883:—

"I now have the honour to invite the attention of the Bombay Government to the unsatisfactory results obtained under the present system for executing works of conservation in the Bombay Presidency, and to solicit a reconsideration of the subject with the view of applying any available funds to the best advantage.

"It will be observed from the statements of the Executive Engineers at Ahmedabad and Bijápur that out of a grant of Rs. 10,000 furnished from my Budget for 1882-83, a total sum of only Rs. 2,719 was expended by these two officers, and thus Rs. 7,281 lapsed on the 31st March.

"As regards Ahmedabad, an estimate for Syad Usman's Mosque and Tomb, amounting to Rs. 12,296, was sanctioned on the 23rd December 1882, and the work ordered to be put in hand to the extent of the Rs. 5,000 granted by the Government of India. The Executive Engineer represented, however, on the 15th January 1883, that so large a sum could not be expended during the official year, and I agreed to his proposal to at once apply Rs. 2,000 to the removal of certain unsightly hovels round the Tomb of Ahmed Shah at Ahmedabad. Even this was not carried into effect, and the actual work done is represented by the sum of Rs. 278 expended in removing and rebuilding a stone wall. The balance of Rs. 1,588 is represented by materials at site, whilst a sum of Rs. 3,134 remained unutilised at the end of the year.

"As regards Bijápur, the following estimates were sanctioned:—

	Rs.
Gagan Mahál	1,676
Mehtar Mahál	1,565
Mecca Masjid	854

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and the works were ordered to be put in hand. The actual repairs effected are represented by Rs. 518 on the Mecca Masjid, and Rs. 335 on the Gagan Mahál. A sum of Rs. 4,147 remaining unutilised at the end of March last.

"Although the sum of Rs, 7,281, which was thus surrendered, could have produced considerable good, I would far rather that the money remained unspent than the work be hurried or not first rate of its kind.

"I have not been able to inspect the wall that was rebuilt at Ahmedabad for Rs. 278, but as far as the work at Bijápur is concerned, the repairs to the Mecca Masjid would have been better left, for the most part, undone. It appeared to me that repairs in plaster had been applied without judgment, and the whole most unreasonably whitewashed. As I have explained in my letter No. 25 of the 18th April, Mr. Reinold, the Executive Engineer, was absent from Bijápur at the time of my visit, and I was accordingly unable to ascertain exactly what had been done to the two buildings in question.

"Resolution No. 518-C. W.—1238 of 1882, states that the preservative works recommended by me (see my preliminary reports on Bijápur and Ahmedabad, dated respectively 17th June and 20th October 1881) are beyond the means of the Bombay Government, whose funds are primarily required for works of public utility. From the experience of last year it is now apparent that when special funds are provided, the difficulties are by no means at an end.

"The recommendations contained in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 265 of the 22nd June 1882, are, I submit, sound, and my experience is that the expenditure to the best advantage of any special grant for preservation can only be secured by employing a special officer with aptitude and liking for this particular class of work. The best course would, I think, be to establish an ancient monuments sub-division, and to place a young officer on special duty for, say, two years. If an Engineer with suitable qualifications could not be spared from the Bombay Public Works Establishment, I would suggest that an application be made to the Government of India in the Public Works Department for the temporary transfer of an Assistant Engineer.

"The Punjab Government has lately established such a sub-division, and the Assistant Engineer in charge, Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., works both at Lahore and at Delhi, being attached to the Provincial Divisions at each place for purposes of routine, accounts, &c.

"If a sum of say Rs. 10,000 can be found by the Bombay Government, I can furnish an equal sum out of my grant for the current year, and will do my best to assist the Bombay Government to find an Engineer of suitable qualifications.

"One or two buildings should, I think, be put in hand at Ahmedabad, and as it is connected by railway with Bijápur, the officer in charge of the sub-division could carry on work at both places. He should be directly under my orders in respect of the technicality of his work, and be attached to the Ahmedabad and Bijápur Divisions for routine matters of expenditure and account.

"His first duty should be to prepare estimates in communication with me, and he should first take in hand the following buildings:—

Tomb of Mahmud	Bijápur.
Syad Usman's Tomb and Mosque . . .	Ahmedabad.
Ahmed Shah's Tomb	

"I hope that the course suggested will meet with the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that I may receive an early intimation of the decision arrived at, to permit of my providing funds from the Budget Grant of my Department."

13. After despatching the previous letter, the following Resolution reached me from Bombay:—

Resolution of the Bombay Government on repairs at Ahmedabad.

Archæological Remains, Ahmedabad, No. 1627, dated Bombay Castle, 15th May 1883.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 1292, dated 3rd May 1883, forwarding, with reference to Government Resolutions Nos. 3948 and 1783, dated respectively 22nd November 1881 and 15th May 1882, a report on the archæological and architectural remains in Ahmedabad; and observing that the appointment of a Curator, as recommended in paragraph 4 of Captain Cole's report No. 174, dated 24th April 1882, would be most advisable, but that there is no chance of the persons concerned with the mosques contributing to the expenses of his pay.

Resolution.—A copy of the Collector's letter and of its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 1783, dated 15th May 1882.

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14. The following inspection note on Bassein was forwarded by me to the Bombay Government on the 9th June 1883 :—

Bassein.

Note on the condition of the Buildings in the Portuguese Fort of Bassein, Bombay.

"My visit to Bassein took place on the 11th November 1882. The Fort is reached from the Bassein road station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and is about 5 miles distant. It was built in 1535 A.D. by Nuno-da-Cunha, and is in the form of an irregular decagon, the circumference being a mile and a half. It is close to the sea, and has a sea-gate and a land-gate. Near the sea-gate is the Cathedral of St. Joseph rebuilt in A.D. 1601. It is in the style of mediæval architecture of Southern Europe, and has a tower ; but the whole structure is greatly ruined and surrounded, and overgrown by pipal trees and elephant creepers. Dangerous portions of the buildings should be taken down, trees and vegetation removed, and the security of all inscribed stones assured. There is a tombstone in the body of the church, dated A.D. 1618, which ought also to be preserved.

"An inscription, dated 1536, is mentioned in the history and antiquities of Bassein by J. Gerson da Cunha, page 217, as being on a wall of a bastion of the fort. It records the building of the fort, and should be rendered accessible and preserved.

"The chapel of the Misericordia should be cleared of vegetation.

"The church of N. S. da Vida as well as another church were converted into warehouses, in connection with a sugar refinery, now abandoned, and the rusted machinery, disused vats, &c., are very unsightly objects in the vicinity.

"The church and monastery of the Jesuits, dated 1548, should as far as possible be preserved by clearing away trees from the cloisters, and by strengthening the masonry of the principal façade. The ruins of the Franciscan church and monastery should also be cleared out, and the numerous tombstones with their various inscriptions preserved.

"Here and there in the walls of the fort are to be seen pieces of sculptured stone, which no doubt in former years belonged to Hindu buildings.

"Within the fort walls is the residence of Major Littlewood, who cultivated the open areas and who built the unsightly sugar refinery works."

15. On the 27th of June 1883 I addressed the following inspection note on Bijápur to the Bombay Public Works Department :—

Bijápur.

Note on Buildings at Bijápur.

"I visited Bijápur in March 1883 and went over the buildings in the city on the 19th of the month. The new line connecting it with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Hudgi was complete, although not yet open for traffic, and I had the advantage of travelling to and fro on the engine of a material train.

"There can be no doubt that Bijápur will become much more frequented as soon as the line is open. The railway station is quite close to Mahmud's Tomb, and an estimate for converting the small adjacent mosque into a Travellers' Bungalow was sanctioned at the end of last year by the Bombay Government.

"2. I have several times protested against this arrangement as being vandalistic, and one of the principal objects of my visit was to see how far the alterations would affect the building, which is a handsome specimen of architecture.

"3. The accompanying plan, copied from that which was sanctioned, shows how the interior is partitioned off into four sets of rooms ; also the latrines and bath-rooms that have been built on to the exterior walls. Two of these excrescences flank the central chapel or mehrab, and to communicate with them a doorway has been opened out through the very sanctuary of the building.

"4. The interior effect of the ranges of arches is entirely spoilt by the partitions, but the walls are carried up only a few feet, so that the four sets of travellers would either have to be noiseless, or else abandon all privacy.

"5. Cut up thus into small chambers the building cannot help being unbearably hot. There is no thorough ventilation in the lower parts of the rooms, and nothing will prevent the upper parts from invasion by bees, bats, or birds.

"6. The accompanying sketches taken from photographs by Mr. Reinold, the Executive Engineer, show the east façade of the building towards Mahmud's Tomb. There is a remarkably handsome range of sculptured stone brackets supporting the eave or chujja at the roof-line ; and the central dome and flanking minarets are good examples of their class, the

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whole being most agreeably harmonious, but the effect is marred when the eye catches the white-washed partitions of the interior and the bath-room excrescences.

"7. A much more suitable building for travellers is the Nakarkhanah shown in the smaller of the two sketches. It is in fact now used as a rest-house by the Railway Officers, the lower part being used by servants, and the upper floor for sitting and bed-rooms. I can speak from personal experience on the occasion of my visit, but was told that there is always a pleasant breeze through the upper rooms, which are raised high above the ground and are therefore very pleasantly cool. The Nakarkhanah, although part of the original design of the whole group of buildings, is quite plain, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, and its permanent conversion into a rest-house is far less objectionable from an architectural point of view, and is much more expedient if the comfort of travellers is to be considered.

"8. The following estimates which I had previously seen were sanctioned hy the Bombay Government on the 23rd December :—

	Rs.
Gagan Mahál	1,676
Mehtar Mahál	1,565
Mecca Masjid	859

Nothing had been done to the two first buildings, but I regret to say that the repairs to the Mecca Masjid were made to include applications of white-wash to the work, which mars the whole flavor of the well-intentioned remedies.

"9. The Executive Engineer at Bijápur is now busily engaged in converting a number of buildings in the citadel into offices and dwellings for the Kaládgi District Officers, and his time is fully occupied. Two years ago I submitted a report on the Bijápur project (see page CXLI of the Annual Report for 1881-82), but special repairs to the architectural buildings were not sanctioned when the project was finally passed.

"10. The experience gained in other parts of India shows that architectural repairs can only be properly done by an officer who devotes his whole time to the work. Bad repairs are worse than neglect. I have therefore recently recommended the Bombay Government to create a special sub-division for conserving ancient monuments in the Presidency. (*Vide* letter No. 73, dated 21st May 1883.)"

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Appendix F.

Reports and correspondence concerning Ancient Monuments in Bengal.

General measures in Bengal.

1. As already pointed out in Appendix Q of the Annual Report for 1881-82, page clvi, Sir Ashley Eden, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, employed Mr. Beglar (late Assistant to Major-General Cunningham) to conduct repairs to the great Buddhist temple at Buddha Gaya. Mr. Beglar has since then been engaged at Sasaram, and has roughly shaped some repair estimates for Rohtasgarh in the neighbourhood of Sasaram.

Buddha Gaya.

2. Buddha Gaya having been commenced before my appointment, under the advice and direction of General Cunningham, I asked Sir Ashley Eden, who invited me to inspect the work, to let the operations proceed as projected. I visited Buddha Gaya, however, on the 7th March 1882, and submitted some general recommendations to the Bengal Government on the subject of completing a set of illustrations of the temple showing its various stages of repair, and urged the provision of permanent custody for the buildings. I also advocated the disposal of the many hundred duplicate specimens of small votive topes and stone fragments among the various provincial museums in India. (See page clvi of the Annual Report for 1881-82.)

Shir Shah's Tomb.

3. Since then I have been in frequent correspondence with the Bengal Government on the subject of Mr. Beglar's repairs to Shir Shah's Tomb, a Pathan building of importance at Sasaram, 60 miles south of Arrah. An estimate had been prepared by Mr. Beglar amounting to Rs. 50,698, but not, as is usual in such cases, in consultation with me. Being anxious to know how this amount was to be expended on the building, I asked the Bengal Public Works Department to allow me to see the estimates and received the following letter from the Secretary :—

"I am directed to forward herewith for your inspection Mr. Beglar's estimate of the cost of thoroughly repairing Shir Shah's Tomb at Sasaram, and to inform you that orders were issued last January authorising Mr. Beglar to put in hand such urgent repairs as were immediately necessary to prevent further deterioration of the edifice, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was placed at his disposal for the purpose. It was intended to sanction subsequently the more important items of the estimate (enclosed herewith), but to limit the expenditure on the work to about Rs. 30,000.

"When the financial arrangements of the current official year came to be revised, however, it was found that the necessary demand for works in progress precluded the possibility of carrying out this intention, and Mr. Beglar is therefore still limited to the execution of the urgent repairs which he originally undertook. These are as follow :—

Repairs to dome	Rs. 3,110	item 7 of estimate.		
Scaffolding for "	" 2,500	" 8	"	
Repairs to plinth	" 1,884	" 2	"	in part.
Do. to basement	" 3,746	" 3	"	do.
TOTAL	11,240			

The remainder of the work provided for in the estimate must stand over for the present, and this is the more unfortunate that probably when the time comes for resuming and completing the work, Mr. Beglar's services may not be available for the supervision of it. Under these circumstances, I am to state, it will be an advantage if you can assign any portion of the funds placed at your disposal by the Government of India for the conservation of ancient monuments, and enable Mr. Beglar to complete such other items of the estimate as you think should be carried out at once.

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"I am to request that the estimate may be returned at your early convenience."

Grant for Shir Shah's Tomb.

4. I subsequently assigned a sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds placed at my disposal by the Government of India for 1882-83, and, as requested, mentioned the items which seemed to me best to carry out for this amount.

Inspection note on Shir Shah's Tomb.

5. After visiting Sasaram I submitted the following inspection note:—

"I visited Sasaram with Mr. Beglar, Executive Engineer, Ancient Monuments, Bengal, and inspected his work at Shir Shah's Tomb on the 7th March last.

"The first thing that strikes me is the very unsatisfactory condition of the causeway leading to the tomb, which stands in the centre of a large square tank.

"The accompanying sketch shows the two fractured ends of the old causeway or bridge and the renovated approach, which is a low earthen embankment, with a small masonry bridge in the centre.[1]

"Nothing could be more inconvenient and inharmonious than this arrangement. If it is desirable to reach the tomb at all, it is surely undesirable to descend in order that one may ascend. The old causeway harmonised with the architecture of the tomb, and had arches of the Pathan pattern, and it is surely inconsistent to place at the very threshold of the edifice anything so out of keeping as the prim little masonry bridge represented in the accompanying sketch. I hope a fresh estimate will be ordered for reproducing the old lines of the causeway.

"The next feature which arrests the eye is the kiosque crowning the dome of the tomb. There can be no doubt that this is a modern feature in the building. The adjacent tomb of Shir Shah's father, Husain Khan, has a pinnacle or finial, which mode of terminating a dome is the invariable feature in all Pathan tombs, and is also used in the Kila-kona Masjid at Delhi, the finest of all the buildings of Shir Shah's time.

"So convinced do I feel that the present kiosque is a modern addition, that I advised Mr. Beglar to remove it, and to replace it by a finial, on the pattern of that in the central dome of the tomb of Shir Shah's father, Husain Khan. (See accompanying sketch.)

"Mr. Beglar's original estimate of Shir Shah's tomb included repairs to the outer gateway and the approach. Of this, Rs. 11,153 were given by the Bengal Government, supplemented by Rs. 5,000 out of my grant.

"First and foremost, I think the plaster repairs are too conspicuous. The dome which has been completely recovered is most glaringly white. The colour of the plaster should have matched the masonry of the body of the structure. I noticed the re-pointing in the masonry of the plinth to be too heavy, and the plaster used in the parapet walls is, in my opinion, unnecessarily liberal. I mentioned these points to Mr. Beglar, and asked that the colour of all the plaster work might be toned down to match the stone colour of the whole mass of building.

"The interior of the tomb, which is very fine and impressive, is lighted by a series of window openings above the verandah. These used to be filled by tracery, and should be so refilled. The effect would thus gain immensely at a trifling cost.

"The various carved enrichments which adorn both the exterior and interior of the building want clearing. Many of them are of good design and worth illustration, but at present dirt, &c., renders them unattractive.

"Surrounding the verandah of the tomb like a bold cornice is a chujja or eave. In many parts broken, it gives a ruined appearance to the building. Its restoration would not only improve the effect, but keep rain off the walls.

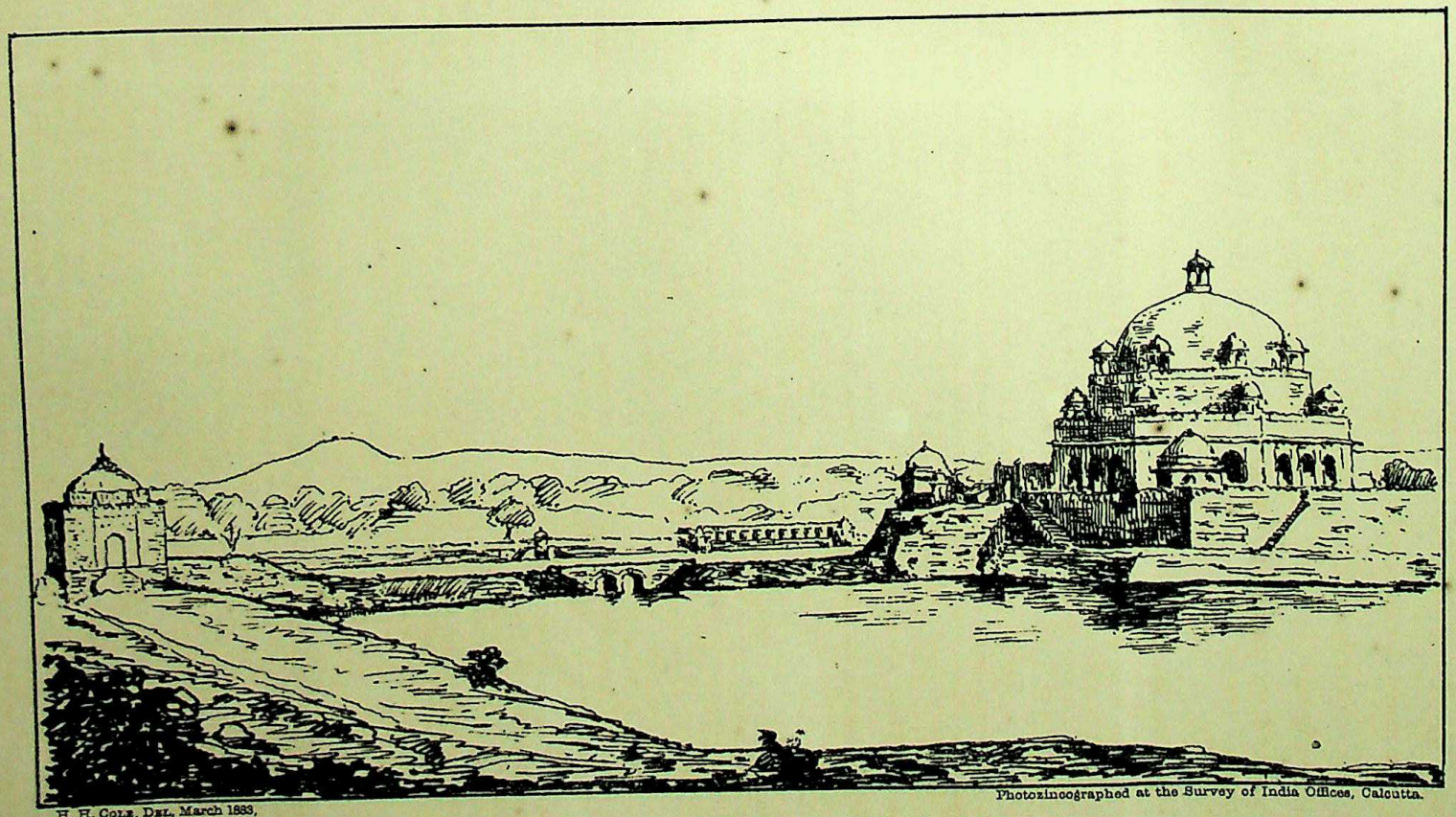
"All traces of coloured tile decoration should be carefully preserved.

"A gateway erected on the west side of the great tank should receive petty repairs.

"The earth excavated to form the great tank was banked up all round its four sides, and to a great measure dwarfs and conceals the tomb. It would be a great advantage to distribute the earth over the surrounding fields.

"The tomb of Husain Khan to the east of the great tank is a building of considerable merit. The sketch gives a general idea of its outline and massive proportions. The interior has a good deal of coloured decoration and incised plaster ornament, and there is some tile-work outside. All of these are well worth recording by illustration. The building should be cleaned out and receive necessary repairs to the roof and domes. The fallen eaves or chujjas should be renewed both for protecting the walls and for appearance sake."

[1] Mr. Beglar provided for restoring the old bridge, but the work was taken out of his hands and executed by the Canal Department.



H. H. Cole, Del, March 1833,

Photozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.

SKETCH OF SHIR SHAH'S TOMB AT SASARAM, BENGAL.
SHOWING THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CAUSEWAY ACROSS THE TANK.

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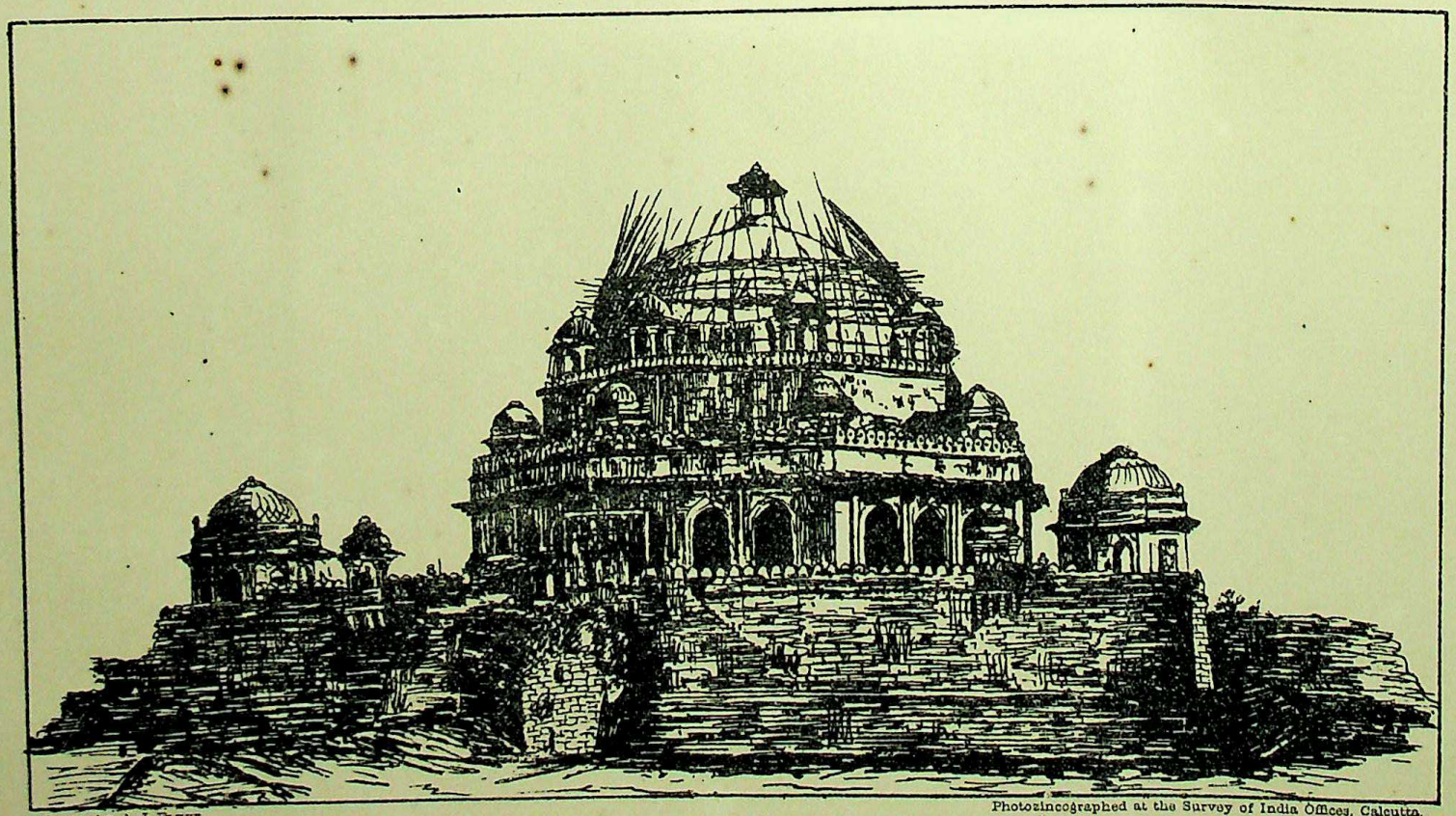

Drawn by A. J. Fluke.

Photozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.

SHIR SHAH'S TOMB, SASARAM.

Under Repair, March 1863.

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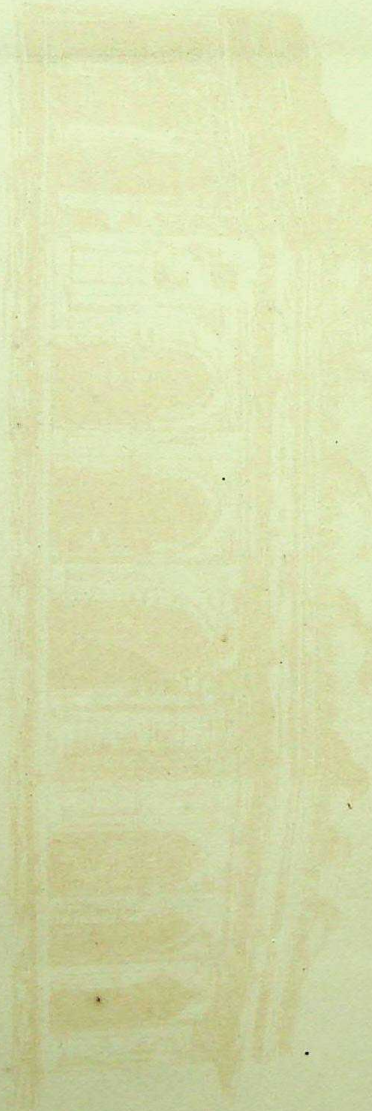

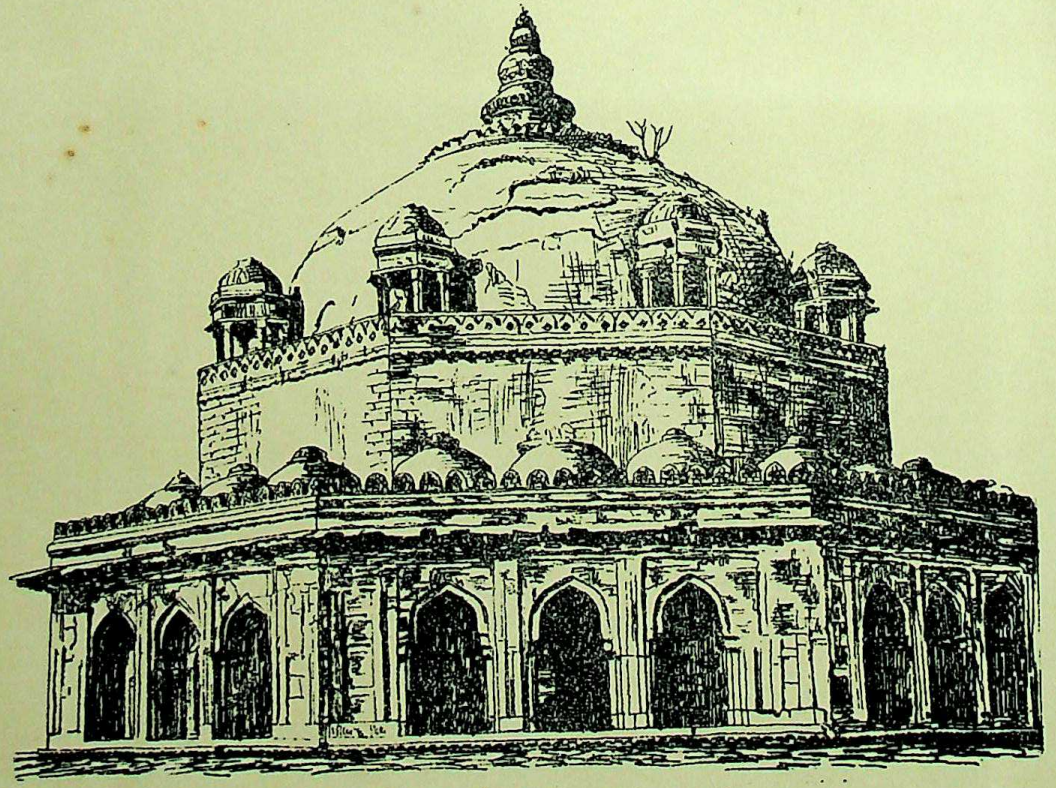

Drawn by A. J Floss, March 1883

Photozincographed at the Survey of India Offices Calcutta.

TOMB OF HUSAIN KHAN, FATHER OF SHIR SHAH, AT SASARAM.

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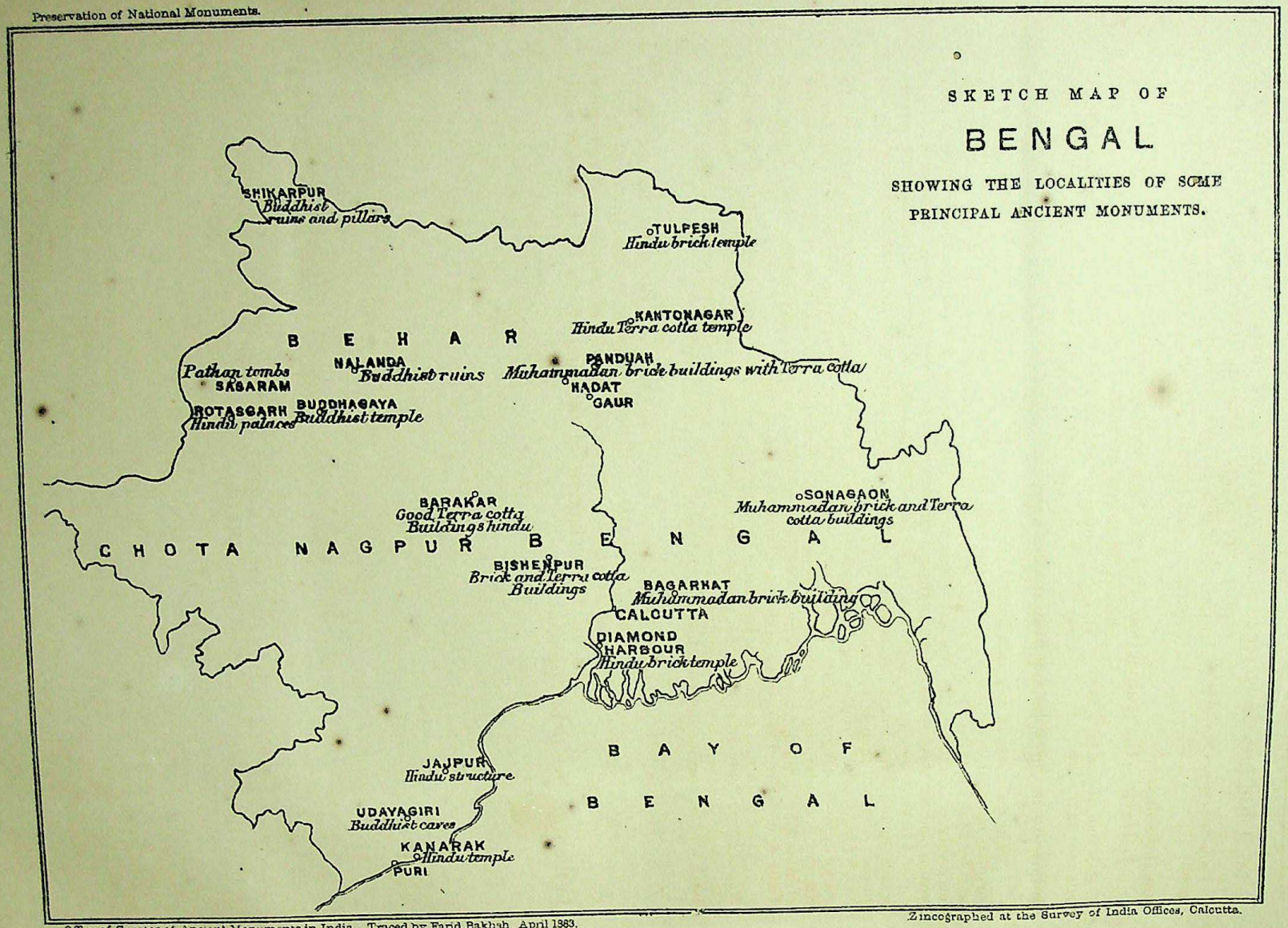

Office of Curator of Ancient Monuments in India Traced by Farid Bakhsh, April 1883.

Zincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.

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Projected repairs to Rohtasgarh.

6. I had previously received, through the Government of India, a copy of a report and rough estimate framed by Mr. Beglar for repairs to the palace buildings at Rohtasgarh near Sasaram, and took occasion to confer with Mr. Beglar on the subject.

Recommendation for systematic work in Bengal.

7. Having the conviction that the best monuments of *their class* in Bengal should be taken up first, I addressed a letter to the Bengal Government in the Public Works Department (No. 47, dated 26th April 1883), from which the following paragraphs are here quoted:—

"The questions in any administrative area are primarily—what are the best and most singular national monuments? what is the least that should be done to prolong their existence? and by what means is the work to be carried out in any reasonable time? It will certainly be necessary to establish the Ancient Monuments Division for a term of at least three or four years; without this, conservation in Bengal will not have been even seriously attempted.

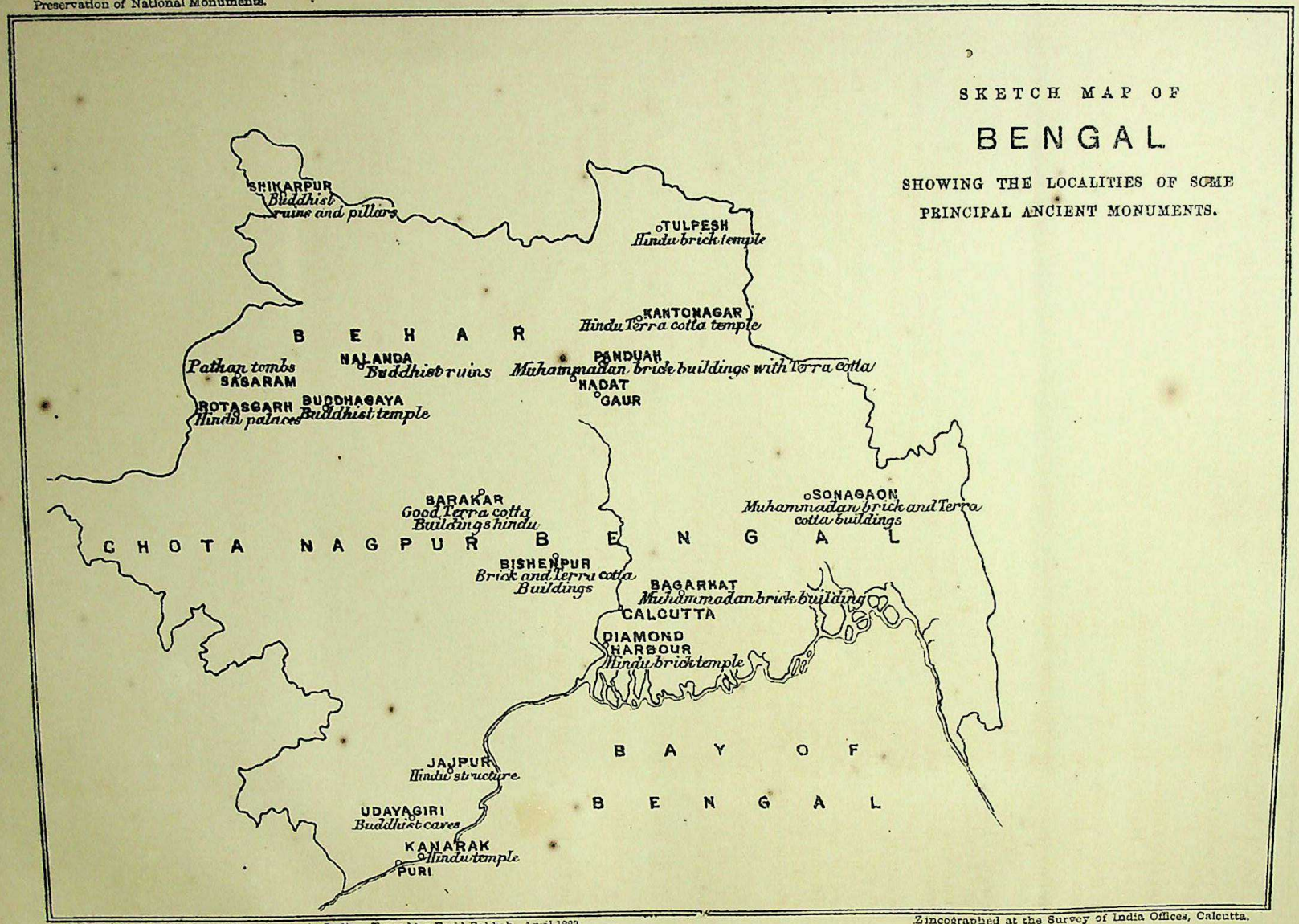
"I have drawn up a rough map of Bengal showing some of the principal ancient monuments in the Presidency. A survey should be made of these, and the remedies indispensable in each case can then be agreed on." . . . . . .

"Mr. Beglar's report on Rohtasgarh, together with a rough estimate, has been sent to me for opinion. A grant of Rs. 10,000 is asked to meet the cost of the repairs of certain structures. To this I can but say that the work seems in itself desirable, but, as there are better examples of Man Sing's buildings in Fortress Gwalior, to which repairs have commenced, I put the Gaur ruins before Rohtasgarh in degree of national importance." . . . . . .

"The brick and terra-cotta buildings of Bengal, of which the Gaur and Panduah Mosque, &c., are singularly good examples, possess an importance for the whole of India. Buildings of this class were erected in localities where stone was scarce, and a revived knowledge of how brick and terra-cotta were employed would be of practical utility."

Application of general principles necessary.

8. To this letter I have as yet received no answer, but it seems to me that inconsistencies will be inevitable *unless general principles applicable to the whole of India* are followed in the selection of monuments to be repaired and in the remedies to be applied.



Office of Curator of Ancient Monuments in India Traced by Farid Bakhsh, April 1883.

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Appendix G.

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning ancient monuments in Central India.

Appointment of Major Keith, Assistant for Central India.

On the 14th of October 1882 Major Keith was appointed temporarily to be my Assistant for Central India. He had been engaged during the early part of the year, under the Agent to the Governor-General, on repairs to the temples and palace buildings in Fortress Gwalior, also in collecting carved pillars and isolated sculptures round the great Teli-ka-Mandir.

Instructions for sanction.

2. I gave Major Keith the following instructions on the 26th October 1882 :—

"A sum of Rs. 20,000 will be allotted by the Government of India this year for repairs to the Sanchi Tope and for work at Mandu. The accompanying report shows what are the works that you are to undertake : and as any unspent portion of the Rs. 20,000 will lapse on the 31st March next, it is important that you should get to work as soon as possible.

"You should proceed in the first instance, and with as little delay as possible, to Sanchi to re-erect the western and southern gateways and complete the repairs to the surface masonry of the Great Tope." . . . . .

"Colonel Thomason, R.E., at Indore, has kindly promised to send an engineer for a time to assist you in the rebuilding of the fallen gates, and you should therefore go to Indore on your way to Sanchi in order to confer with him, and to ascertain what material, &c., he could lend you. . . . . The heaviest weight to be lifted will be under 5 tons. You will require three differential pulleys, each capable of lifting such a weight, good strong rope, ½ inch and 1 inch iron bars for connecting pieces of stone ; a small furnace, lead solder, blacksmith's tools, mason's tools, modelling tools for cleaning the carvings, a garden pump, Portland cement, and lime mortar. Bamboos and country rope can be procured at Bhopal. The cost of material, tools, &c., salary of temporary establishment, including the pay of the engineer lent by Colonel Thomason, carriage, labour, travelling expenses, and your own salary up to 31st March, will all be charges against the Rs. 20,000 grant. The materials that you cannot procure on loan from Colonel Thomason or Mr. Geoghegan must, of course, be purchased. . . . . I shall visit Sanchi early in December next, and probably again in February. If after starting the Sanchi work you find yourself able, you should go to Mandu."

* * * * * * * *

"On the completion of the Sanchi work, I will send a photographer to take photographs of the tope and gateways as restored, and these illustrations, together with the photographs already taken, may form a monograph on the works of conservation at Sanchi."

Inspection of Sanchi (December).

3. After personally inspecting the Sanchi buildings in December 1882 and seeing the result of the work conducted by Mr. Mears, who had been employed the previous year by the Political Agent, Bhopal, in filling the breach in the Tope and clearing jungle from the buildings, I found it necessary to somewhat modify the first instructions, and on the 13th December addressed the following to Major Keith :—

Revised instructions.

"Your attention is directed to the following points in respect of the work at Sanchi :—

"The first works to be attended to are :—The re-erection of the fallen gateways, *i.e.*, the western and southern gates of the Great Tope, and repair to the small gateway close by. Arrangements for these should take precedence of all other work. If you find that a heavy timber scaffold cannot be provided here in Bhopal, it will be necessary to get the loan of iron rails from Mr. Geoghegan, and to arrange at once for their carriage to Sanchi. This will be somewhat costly and take time. A certain amount of quarrying will have to be done on the Sanchi Hill to supply missing portions of the gates, &c., and you should in

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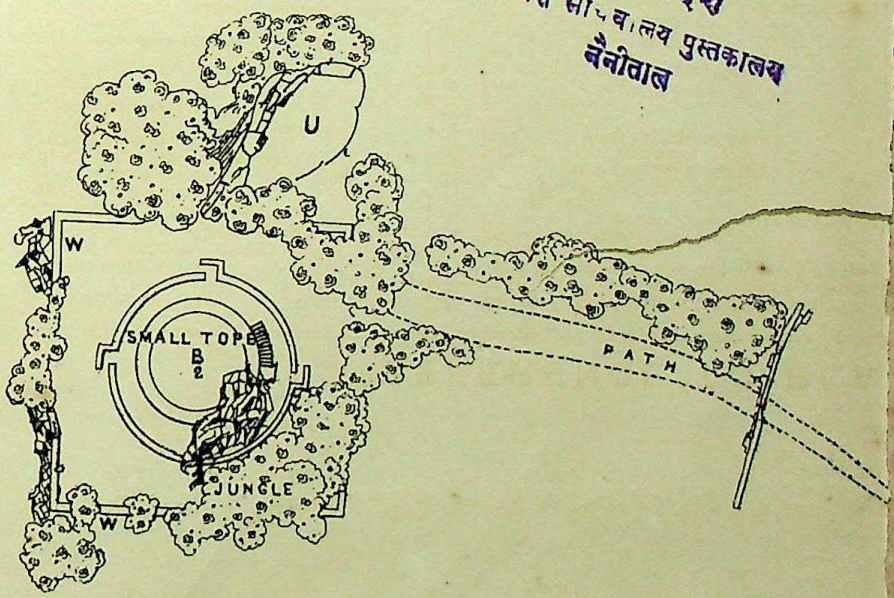

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consultation with Mr. John Lewis, the subordinate placed at my disposal, make out a complete list of all tools and plant which you will require, and take immediate steps for obtaining them on loan from the railway contractor or from the Durbar, or else by purchasing them.

"I am disposed to postpone doing anything to the surface of the great hemispherical dome of the tope; the renovated portion shows signs of settling down, and during this, pointing the masonry joints would be useless. Moreover, the dome was originally plastered over, as may be seen in certain parts; and after the railing has been replaced on the summit, it will be time to consider what is best to be done with the dome surface.

"The upper railing and tee of the tope should, as far as possible be, re-erected.

"An approach path should be made up the side of the hill, and steps cut in the rock where necessary. The causeway to the small tope on the west should also be improved by cutting steps, &c.

A good deal remains to be done in jungle clearing, and all the buildings and remains on the hill should be completely freed from creepers and trees. The tree near the northern gateway of the great tope should be felled in several pieces, and for this you will want some large saws and axes.

"Mischievous chipping of carvings still goes on and can only be prevented by erecting a wall all around the area covered by buildings; but as there is abundance of stone available on the hill, it will not be difficult to make a 7-foot dry masonry wall to surround the Great Tope and the adjoining Chaitya Temple and Vihara. The small tope to the west should also be so protected, and gates under lock and key be provided at each place, so that the straying of cattle and trespass by idlers and mischievous persons may be prevented. The head man of Sanchi Kanakhera should have charge of the keys and be held responsible.

"I think a good deal may be done to the railing round the Great Tope by straightening the piers and holding them erect by iron bars let into the plinth of the tope.

"A recent earthquake has caused a serious crack right across the bottom of the right pier of the northern gateway. Fortunately the crack is nearly in a horizontal plane, but it would, I think, be well to tie the top of the two piers of the gate by iron bars to the tope itself, and thus lesson the danger of falling backwards or forwards should Sanchi be again visited by an earthquake.

"The space between the railing and tope is paved with large radiating slabs of stone which should be laid bare, and the covering earth all removed. The Buddhist figures should, as far as possible, be replaced in their positions opposite the gateways. The steps recently built to the top of the plinth have a number of carved stones which belong to the upper railing perhaps and which should be removed. Fergusson's and Cunningham's illustrations show a double flight of stairs at the south gate, and these stairs should be restored.

"The small tope to the west might hereafter be repaired by filling in the hole and repairing the dome.

"The sculptures of the gateways of the Great Tope and of the small gateway near, also of the railing of the small tope to the west, should be thoroughly cleaned.

"All carved fragments, the original position of which cannot be identified, should be carefully collected together.

"The work of re-erecting the gateways is of paramount importance; but I hope you will find time to visit the topes in the neighbourhood at Andher, Bhojpur, Sonari, and Satdhara."

* * * * * * * * *

Inspection of Sanchi (March).

4. I again visited Sanchi on the 12th, 14th March, and was most satisfied with what had been done. Major Keith's health had unfortunately prevented his reaching the scene of operations until December, but the progress made, I must say, under difficulties of no common kind, during the months of January and February seemed to me most creditable to Major Keith and to Mr. Lewis, the Engineer placed at my disposal by Colonel Thomason.

Plan of the Sanchi Hill.

Partial clearing of trees and filling the breach in tope, 1881-82.

5. The accompanying plan shows the condition of the Buddhist remains in January 1881. Since then Mr. Mears partially cleared away the trees and vegetation which had overgrown the various structures. He also filled in the breach in the Great Tope. Although a step in the right direction a great deal remained to be done, and when

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I saw the place in December last, the ground was still strewn with fragments of the railing and tee which surmounted the great mound, with huge blocks of the fallen southern and western gates, and with carvings of all kinds belonging to the four Buddhistic shrines that occupied positions against the plinth of the tope opposite the four gateways. The plan is an accurate record of the position and nature of the fragments that surrounded the various monuments on the hill. It will be observed that the tope and railings are elliptical in plan and not circular as hitherto represented.

6. By March, a complete transformation had taken place. The whole of the jungle had been removed from the Great Tope.

Progress in March 1883.

Great Tope.

The ground round it had been partially cleared and sloped so as to prevent water lodging. The processional path between the railing and plinth of the mound had been partly freed of débris and earth, the stone pavement laid bare, and several fragments of sculpture were recovered during the process of clearing. The figures of Buddha were in process of re-erection in their respective places against the plinth of the tope opposite each of the four gateways. The great Asoka railing had fallen between the north and west gates, between the west and south gates, and at the east entrance, and was shaky in many other places. The whole had been straightened and securely tied by iron bars, across the circular processional path, to the masonry of the tope.

North gate.

East gate.

South and west gates.

Small gate.

The northern gate rendered dangerous by the crack across the lower part of one of its uprights had been secured in the same way by iron bars to the tope. The eastern gateway had been similarly secured. The southern and western gateways were in process of re-erection. The smaller gateway of the tope to the north had been completely rebuilt. In supplying missing portions of the gateways that were re-erected, plain stone was used, any reproduction of carvings must have been imaginative and wholly misleading. The sculptures on the

Cleaning of sculptures.

northern gateway and gateway of the small tope had been thoroughly cleaned, greatly to their advantage. Each bas-relief has become as sharp and clear as when first chiselled.

Owing to the eradication of jungle, the outline and position of the various surrounding topes, temples, Chaitya Hall, Vihara, and walls of the monastic buildings are now evident. The approach road on the north side of the hill has been opened out and restored, and the ancient causeway leading from the small tope B2 on the west has been improved and stepped. The retaining wall to the east of the Great Tope had been partially rebuilt, and the temples, Chaitya Hall and Vihara cleared of debris. Two large statues of Porters or "Gwapals" found in clearing the ground had been erected to the north of the Great Tope.

7. The heavy part of the work is done, but the following remains to be finished :—

Work remaining.

GREAT TOPE.

(1.) Complete the sloping off of the ground.
(2.) Completely eradicate all roots of trees or creepers.
(3.) Rebuild the plinth which bulges dangerously near the south gate.
(4.) Secure the surface masonry of the tope by filling in the joints and pointing.
(5.) Rebuild the railing on the summit of the mound.
(6.) Complete cleaning of all sculptures.

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SMALL TOPE B2.

(7.) Fill in the breach in the mound.
(8.) Secure surface masonry of the mound.
(9.) Clear ground of rubbish and trees.
(10.) Secure railings.
(11.) Clean up processional path.
(12.) Clean all carvings.
(13.) Wall round the small tope.

GENERAL.

(14.) Build a wall round the Great Tope, Temple, Vihara, and Chaitya; clear of all ancient foundations of buildings.
(15.) Complete small repairs to buildings to secure them against rain.
(16.) Put up stone slabs with inscriptions giving name and date of each structure and when repaired.

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Appendix H.

Reports and correspondence, &c., on Ancient Monuments in Rajputana.

General subject of repair to monuments in Rajputana.

Report of Agent, Governor General.

1. The Government of India has, since June 1882, been in correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General concerning monuments in Rajputana, and the latter has reported that, as a rule, the Rajputana Chiefs prefer to make their own arrangements for the preservation and repair of their ancient ancestral buildings, but that all that is needed is to indicate where restoration is proper and necessary.

Order of the Government of India.

2. The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, in approving the suggestions of the Agent to the Governor General, observed in a letter to the latter, dated 12th June 1883, that "the objects of the Government of India will be fully attained if the Durbars can be induced to make a real effort to carry out Major Cole's plans by means of their own Agency."

Ajmir.

3. I visited Ajmir on the 28th of July 1882, and inspected the Pavilion in the Daolat Bagh which has hitherto been used for municipal meetings. It had been partially freed of its excrescent buildings by Mr. Brassington, Executive Engineer at Ajmir, but I found that a good deal more clearing and some dismantling would have to be done before a correct perception of the necessary remedies could be acquired.

Akbar's Buildings in the Ajmir Fort.

4. Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner, drew my attention to some buildings in the Ajmir Fort. They are of Akbar's time and certainly worth photographing. The principal Pavilion is used as a Tehsil. The entrance gateway has some nice screen-work which I noticed to be closed up and which should be opened out.

Mosque at Ajmir.

5. I went to the Mosque called the "Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra," a dome of which is still open and requires repair. It appeared to me desirable to remove a tree in front of the façade, as the range of arches cannot be properly seen. The pillars of the building require cleaning; at present the elaborate carvings are full of dirt and plaster.

Taraghar Gate, Ajmir.

6. I again visited Ajmir on my return from Meywar, and on the 14th August went over the fort crowning the Taraghar hill, in order to see the ruined entrance gateway for which Lieutenant-Colonel Steel, R.E., had asked me to provide a restored drawing. There are several tanks in the fort, and a Mosque of Akbar's time liberally white-washed by the Muhammadans. They hold an endowment of about Rs. 5,000 annually for the maintenance of the structure, and might be induced to apply more appropriate remedies and keep the place clean.

Pavilion in the Daolat Bagh, Ajmir.

7. In October 1882 I forwarded plans for repairing the Pavilion in the Daolat Bagh, and for restoring the Taraghar gateway at Ajmir, to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

8. In November 1882 Mr. Brassington sent me an estimate amounting to Rs. 288 for further demolishing the old rotten work in the modern surroundings of the Daolat Bagh Pavilion, and I returned it recommended.

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9. In January 1883 I approved and returned Mr. Brassington's estimate amounting to Rs. 323 for repairing one of the domes in the Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra Mosque.

Estimate for repairs to the Ajmir Mosque.

10. An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,000 having been drawn out by Mr. Brassington for restoring the Taraghar Gate, the Government of India undertook to provide half the estimated cost, and I was asked for the other half. I was at the time unable to recommend this allotment.

Estimat for repairs to the Taraghar Gate, Ajmir.

11. An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,830 for completely repairing the Pavilion in the Daolat Bagh, having been drawn up by Mr. Brassington, Executive Engineer, Mayo College, Ajmir, and sent to me for opinion, I returned the same in June 1883 and offered to contribute a sum of Rs. 5,000 out of my budget grant for the year 1883-84.

Estimate for repairs to the Pavilion in the Daolat Bagh, Ajmir.

12. A survey of Khoja Syud's Tomb and adjacent buildings at Ajmir was made in August 1882, and will with notes show what are the requisite remedies for preserving the various edifices.

13. My inspections in the territories of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur occurred between the 30th July and the 9th August 1882. Notes on Udaipur, Ahar, Nagda, and Chittore have already appeared in the Appendix of the Annual Report for 1881-82 (see page clxxv). Complete surveys were with the consent of the Maharana made during March and April 1883 of the Khumbo Ranas Tower of Victory, of the Jaina Tower, and of the Sanga Chaori in the Chittore Fortress. The plans are about to be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana together with recommendations for repairing those very elaborate and interesting structures.

Meywar.

Surveys in the Fort of Chittore.

14. I visited Mount Abu on the 17th August in order to confer with the Agent to the Governor General, and took the opportunity of again inspecting the Dilwarra Temples which I now have permission from the Sirohi Durbar to survey. The means at the disposal of the Jain Committee for maintaining these structures are ample and sufficient to keep them in the good condition, which, as works of art of no mean order, they well merit. A careful survey will be required to show what is the present condition of the Temples and to indicate what is required to prolong their existence and preserve their elaborate architecture.

Mount Abu.

Dilwarra Temples.

15. On my return from Rajputana to head-quarters in August 1882, I stayed a day at Jaipur and went out to the Maharaja's Palace at Amber. My inspection notes are embodied in a memorandum dated the 18th August, addressed to the Resident at Jaipur (see page clxxiv of the Annual Report for 1881-82). Permission has since been given by the Maharaja for me to make a survey of Amber, and this will afford an opportunity of recording in detail what should be done to maintain the Palace buildings in the condition which they deserve.

Amber Palace, Jaipur.

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Appendix I.

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning Ancient Monuments in the Punjab.

Tomb of Jahangir.

1. The Punjab Public Works Department had, on the 4th March 1882, sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,130 for repairing the tomb of the Emperor Jahangir at Shahdara, and directions were given to make as much progress as possible before the close of the financial year.

Financial requirements in 1882.

2. On the 15th May 1882 I was informed that funds were required to carry out the following works :—

	Rs.
I. Restoration of Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara, Lahore : estimate sanctioned for Rs. 14,130; balance required for 1882-83 . . .	11,000
II. Gateway of old Serai Nur Mahal : estimate sanctioned for Rs. 3,500; expenditure 500; balance required for 1882-83	3,000
III. Laying out grounds near Humayun's Tomb, Delhi : estimate called for, probable outlay about	2,500
IV. Improving and fencing the grounds attached to Jamali Kamali Tomb and Mosque at the Kutub, say	500
V. Improvements to Shahlimar Gardens, Lahore	3,000
Total Rs.	20,000

Plans for repairing the Nur Mahal Serai Gateway, Jullundur.

3. On the 19th June I submitted plans and drawings showing how the gateway of the serai at Nur Mahal near Jullundur should be repaired in order to follow the old architectural lines.

Plans for Humayun's Tomb, Delhi.

4. On the 12th July the plans for improving the enclosure to Humayun's Tomb was sent to me for opinion. These I returned pointing out that modernizing the grounds seemed objectionable, and that the old masonry water-channels and raised paths should be set in order, so as to preserve the original geometrical arrangement of the garden, the plots of ground then under cultivation by the representative of the kings of Delhi for tobacco, &c., being simply rescued and turfed. This has since been done.

Plans for repairing the Tomb and Mosque Jamali Kamali.

5. On the 13th July General Pollard sent me a plan and estimate for repairing the tomb and mosque called Jamali Kamali at Delhi. I returned these remarking that I thought the tomb and mosque should *not* be restored but simply repaired, and the ornamental gothic iron gates provided for by the Executive Engineer should be replaced by perfectly plain ones. I also advocated *securing* the existing tile work, not *restoring* it. There is insufficient data in the existing portions of both mosque and tomb for *restoration* of their structures.

Allotment from Imperial funds in 1882-83.

6. A sum of Rs. 38,000 was allotted on the 9th October 1882 to the Punjab out of the Government of India grant for conservation of ancient monuments.

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7. A revised estimate for repairing the mosque and tomb of Jamali Kamali was sent to me by the Punjab Government, and I returned it recommended on the 12th October.

8. It having been decided that Mr. Heath, Executive Engineer, Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces, could not be spared to superintend work in the Punjab as proposed, Sir Charles Aitchison determined on appointing a special officer. The following Resolution was communicated to me and published by Sir Charles Aitchison :—

Appointment of Lieutenant Abbott, R.E.

"With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 132, dated 23rd September 1882, to your address, placing at the disposal of this Government a grant of Rs. 38,000 for the restoration of historical buildings in the Punjab, I am desired by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for information copy of a Resolution, No. 5872, dated 3rd November last, issued in this Department, regarding the formation of a new sub-division under the charge of Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, for carrying out the several restorations proposed in this Province, and to intimate the action already taken by the Provincial Public Works Department in regard to them.

Resolution of the Punjab Government.

"Resolution by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, dated 3rd November 1882.

* * * * * * * *

"OBSERVATIONS.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State having sanctioned the appointment of a Curator of Ancient Monuments charged with conserving under Government the most celebrated and important examples of national archæology and architecture, the Governor General in Council was pleased to appoint Captain H. H. Cole, R.E., to be Curator, and to direct him, in communication with Local Governments and Administrations, to inspect and report on such of these as either from an archæological or artistic point of view are worthy of preservation or restoration.

"In compliance with these orders Captain Cole has examined and reported on the most important buildings in this Province.

"(2.) The cities of Delhi and Lahore, as well as other parts of the Punjab, are peculiarly rich in such national monuments, and the Lieutenant-Governor would gladly see all those enumerated in Captain Cole's report taken up in turn; but in view of the limited amount of funds, Imperial and Provincial, that could be justifiably appropriated, such restoration can only proceed gradually. Work enough might undoubtedly be found in and around the great centres of Delhi and Lahore to justify the establishment of a separate division, but at present the available funds will not admit of this.

"(3.) Further, the work of restoration of these historical and specially architectural or artistic buildings must necessarily proceed with caution, judgment and artistic taste, and the superintendence should be entrusted to an expert, or an officer who may make the work a special study. In the absence of any specially qualified officer, the best way of obtaining such an expert will be to train him up for the work under Captain Cole's superintendence, and this can be best done by nominating a junior officer of the Public Works Department, and attaching him to the Executive Division within which the buildings to be first taken in hand are situated.

"RESOLUTION.—To meet as far as possible the wishes of the Government of India, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved, as an experimental measure for two years, on the formation of a sub-division and the nomination of a young officer of the Public Works Department to take charge of it. The pay and allowances of this officer will be borne by the Province, and he will, in close communication with, and under the approval of, the Curator of Ancient Monuments, arrange the plan of the repairs and prepare the estimates, which will then be laid before the Punjab Government for acceptance, formal sanction, and allotment of funds from such sums as may from time to time be granted by the Government of India, supplemented by whatever funds it may be found possible to give from Provincial sources.

"In conformity with these views, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., to the charge of the new archæological sub-division. This officer will be in the first instance attached to the Lahore Provincial Division."

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A revised estimate for the Nur Mahal Gateway.

9. A revised estimate for repairing the Nur Mahal Gateway had been sent to me for remarks on the 4th December 1882, and was returned recommended on the 13th of the month.

Inspection of buildings at Lahore, Delhi, and Jullundur.

10. From the 21st to the 31st January 1883 I was engaged in going over the various buildings at Lahore, Delhi, and Jullundur with Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., and subsequently submitted the following inspection notes to the Punjab Public Works Department:—

NOTES ON BUILDINGS AT LAHORE.

Asaf Khan's Tomb at Shahdara.

Sanctioned estimate for Rs. 3,781.

Asaf Khan's Tomb at Shahdara.

The surface masonry of the walls has been plastered up and panelled. This was done without my knowledge and does not repeat or follow the old lines of the design. The plaster surface should be removed at once, and, to prevent further ruin, only the gaps in the walls filled in with brick masonry.

The drainage from the roof and dome should be provided for by pipes to carry the water clear of the walls.

The little ornamental tiling that remains is to be secured by edging with cement, but no painted work is to be done. Any painted work that has been done should be removed.

The floor of the tomb is to be covered with concrete.

The ground round Asaf Khan's Tomb should be taken up and released from cultivators and then turfed.

Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.

Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.

The present relaying of the mosaic terrace is done in too patchy a way to ensure that the terrace is rendered uniformly water-tight. The whole should be gradually relaid in sections of say 5 or 6 feet square. Each marble tile should *be kept in its relative place* in the pattern so as to ensure better fitting. To do this will require very great care in taking up the mosaic. The marble work should be laid out on a table of the size of the sections under treatment; damaged marbles should then be replaced by new ones; the whole relaid on the terrace embedded in cement. The terrace over the passages to the Tomb and over the verandahs should be done first.

[I have recommended the expenditure of Rs. 3,000 on a portion in order to arrive at a rate for the whole.]

The walls of the verandahs should be freed of whitewash, and the tile work carefully cleaned.

The grounds should be taken over and laid out on the old lines of the garden, the present areas under cultivation being turfed.

[I have recommended an expenditure this year of Rs. 3,000 on works and Rs. 2,000 on the revival of the grounds.]

The enclosure arcades and entrance buildings should be freed of all the modern partitions and walls that were inserted by the railway authorities or others; until this is done it will not be possible to judge of the best way of dealing with the old structures. I have seen and recommended Lieutenant Abbott's estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 392.

The encroachment of the Ravi should be very carefully watched.

Shahlimar Gardens.

Shahlimar Gardens.

I approve of the estimate framed by Lieutenant Abbott for improvements to the Shahlimar Gardens, but the enclosure walls require attention, and an estimate should be framed for straightening the portions that are dangerous and out of the perpendicular.

Any repairs or rebuilding should be in perfectly plain brick masonry, and no ornamental surface plastering is to be renewed.

The public should be able to see the exteriors of the two gateways that are ornamented with coloured tile work. This tile work is a good deal damaged and should be secured by cementing the fractured edges.

The building marked on the plan as the Khabgah is of no importance, and its demolition would improve that part of the grounds. [I have seen Lieutenant Abbott's estimates and have recommended an expenditure this year of Rs. 4,000.]

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Ali Mardan's Tomb.

Ali Mardan's Tomb.

This building stands on the south side of the Shahlimar road opposite the Golabi Bagh. The Tomb has been gutted of all its surface masonry. The only thing to be done is to fill up the larger gaps in the walls with brick work, and to remove the walls which block some of the exterior archways.

Near the Tomb is a building worth preservation, covered with brightly coloured tiles. It should be freed of all its modern additions and the tile work secured.

A path should be made from the high road to these two buildings.

Naulakka Burj.

Lahore Fort.

This building should be taken in hand before others in the Fort.

The parapet to be restored. The marble chujjas with their architraves and brackets to be made good where fallen. The exterior marble work to be renewed where its place has been taken by plaster.

The floor of the pavilion to be relaid in marble. All painted putty or cement to be removed from the mosaics, and all mosaic work to be renovated *where there is sufficient evidence for the pattern.*

The roof to be made perfectly water-tight, the modern painted work to be left as it is for the present.

The marble screen-work flanking the pavilion to be repaired and restored.

All white and colour washing to be removed from the masonry work in the Shish Mahal and Palace buildings. [Lieutenant Abbott has framed an estimate which I have seen and recommended.]

Chauburji.

Chauburji on the Multan Road.

This gateway is close to the road. The gaps in the walls and unsupported projections should be filled with brick masonry.

The tile work should, in damaged places, be edged with cement. Some of the panels are blackened with damp, and an experiment should be made to clean the surface. A subsequent wash of silicate may protect them from the weather. Silicate wash can be obtained in Calcutta.

The cracks in the arches should be carefully filled with cement, and the spaces in the coving of the towers left bare by the falling away of tiles should be filled up with cement.

Tomb of Ishaqu Ghori on the Mian Mir road.

Ishaqu Ghori Tomb, Mian Mir Road.

Gaps in the masonry should be filled. The dome should receive petty repairs to arrest further decay.

The fallen chujjas to be replaced and the plastering of the coving under them to be renewed.

No plaster work is to be done inside.

Golabi Bagh Gate on the Shahlimar Road.

Golabi Bagh Gate, Shahlimar Road.

Gaps in the masonry to be filled up, broken tile edges to be cemented; remove extraneous partitions and fence in the front like the Chauburji.

Dai Angan near the Golabi Bagh.

Dai Angan near the Golabi Bagh.

Fill up gaps in masonry; preserve the tile work by cement edging; make an experiment to clean the painted work, particularly in the exterior kiosques; open out the staircase to the roof.

A wire fence should be placed round the raised terrace and the weeds and earth removed off it.

Sharifa Begum's Tomb.

Sharifa Begum's Tomb, near the Golabi Bagh.

This is a square building with some fine tile work of cypress trees on a white ground. The raised terrace surrounding it has been removed, the masonry of the lower portion should be repaired and painted, and the tile work preserved by edging.

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Begumpura Masjid is worth preserving, and permission should be obtained and the building taken on the Nuzul list.

Begumpura Masjid.

All tile work to be cleaned and preserved, where necessary, by edging.

The fallen chujja should be replaced.

Makbara and Masjid of Khwaja Kauwand Mahmud at Begumpura.

The dome and lower masonry of the Tomb may be repaired and the interior painting on plaster cleaned.

Makbara and Masjid of Khwaja Kauwand Mahmud.

The Mosque is only worth petty repairs to prevent it falling.

Makbara Shah Belawul.

Makbara Shah Belawul, near Begumpura, is worth only petty repairs to the masonry walls and domes.

Tomb of Parwiz.

Tomb of Prince Parwiz, near Begumpura, is worth petty repairs only.

NOTES ON BUILDINGS IN THE JULLUNDUR DISTRICT, PUNJAB.

Nakodar—15 miles from Jullundur civil station; has two tombs of considerable beauty and interest; said, in the list of objects of antiquarian interest in the Punjab published in 1875, to have been built in the reign of the Emperor Jahangir. I visited them with Mr. Harrington, Executive Engineer of Jullundur, and Lieutenant Abbott on the 31st January last.

Tombs at Nakodar.

Larger Tomb.

The larger tomb is square in plan and of brick masonry, covered outside with brilliant tile work of the mosaic class. The interior is plastered with chunam and slightly decorated.

The structure has been freed by Mr. Harrington of modern doors, &c., and is in course of repair. The structure is in fair order, but the terrace on which it is raised requires relaying, and the tile work is a good deal decayed on the north, south, and east sides. The west side is in good order excepting the lower portions, which appear to have been wilfully removed. Mr. Harrington wishes to restore the tile work, but the cost would be great even if the work could be satisfactorily done. I think an experiment might be made to reproduce one panel, but the rest of the tile work should be preserved by cleaning, washing over with silicate wash, and edging with cement. The colours employed in the patterns are numerous—yellow, green, white, dark blue, turquoise, deep maroon, orange,—many of which are not produced by the modern tile-workers in India.

The repairs to the interior of the tomb should leave it as originally, and no new colouring introduced in the plaster or chunam work. The door and other openings should be closed by iron bars let in to the wall near the inner surface so as to leave a good "reveal." One opening should have a wicket or gate.

The lower part of the exterior surface of the dome wants cleaning up. An inscribed band runs round the lower part of the dome inside the tomb, and would probably give the date of the building and name of the person for whom it was erected. A ground plan should be made and outline elevations and sections. A photograph should also be taken to show the west façade, and details drawn of the tile panels.

The smaller tomb is octagonal in plan and has the appearance of being the older in date. Mr. Harrington is removing the modern doors, &c., and about to repair the structure. The inscription in the building will probably give the correct date and information of the building. The material used is brick, which, where not covered with tile work, seems to have been originally pointed. Now a number of vulgar modern Sikh paintings cover the walls, and their removal to show original pointed brick surface would be no disadvantage. The tile work is of a singular class, being edged by brick and entirely geometrical in pattern. Yellow turquoise, dark blue, green, and a variegated blue, are the colours used. The repairs to the interior should have the appearance as nearly like the original design as possible, and as in the case of the larger building the openings should be closed by iron bars, one being fitted with a door. A plan outline elevation and sections should be made and a photograph taken and details drawn in colour of the different tile patterns.

Smaller Tomb.

In removing plaster from tile work or the brick surfaces of the wall, care should be taken to soften it by native vinegar or acid and water, so that it may be removed without injury or scratching of the work underneath.

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I have not seen the estimate for repairing the Nakodar tombs, but have recommended an expenditure this year of Rs. 2,000.

Nur Mahal.

After visiting Nakodar, Mr. Harrington, Lieutenant Abbott, and I went on to see the work in progress at Nur Mahal. The principal gateway of the Sarai built by Nur Jahan, the wife of Jahangir, is being completely renovated. The structure has been rendered secure by Mr. Harrington, and the carved masonry of the façade is in process of being restored in a thorough manner by that officer. I have both photographs and plans of this building, but a completion photograph should be taken of the facade to illustrate what is done.

Gateway of the Sarai.

Notes on Buildings at Delhi.

Tomb and mosque known as Jamali Kamali.—The pointing in the masonry of the mosque has been done too heavily and in grey. It should be as light as possible and of the same colour as the stone. No more plaster than absolutely necessary should be used anywhere.

Jamali Kamali near the Kutub.

Mosque.

The mehrabs or western niches of the mosque should be cleaned.

The finial or pinnacle of the central dome of the mosque has been incorrectly renewed and should be removed; failing more authentic information of the original surface of the dome, it would be better to colour the plaster like the masonry, not grey as at present.

The ornamental plaster inches in the enclosure walls of the mosque should be cleaned.

Tomb of Jamali Kamali.—All the exterior and interior tile work should be carefully cleaned. The painting of the plaster, ceiling, and walls should adhere closely to the original colours. The work might be given to Ismail Khan,[1] painter in Delhi. The pavement of stone squares, about to be repaired in front of the tomb, has a central portion of ornamental plaster which should be left as originally designed. The pattern can be made out from what is left. [An estimate has been recommended by me for the above and sanctioned.]

Tomb.

The mosque and tomb when repaired should be in charge of a resident chowkidar and not made over to the Muhammadans. Near Jamali Kamali is a rectangular pavilion on 12 square pillars with a domed plaster ceiling worth care on account of its incised ornaments.

Kutub Minar and surrounding buildings.—These should be enclosed by a fence of wire supported on stone uprights, and the grounds turfed and pathways kept trim. I have pointed out to Lieutenant Abbott what direction the fence should take, and what grounds and buildings should be enclosed. [An estimate for this has been sanctioned.]

Kutub Minar and surrounding buildings.

The tomb of Imam Zamin should have all whitewash removed from its walls and pierced screens and its fallen chujja renewed. [An estimate for Rs. 48 has been recommended by me for the above and sanctioned.]

Imam Zamin.

Ala-ud-din's Gateway.—To have a concrete floor and its masonry carvings and walls cleaned. The missing points of the cusped arch to the east should be renewed. [An estimate has been recommended by me and sanctioned for the above.]

Ala-ud-din's Gate.

Shams-ud-din's Tomb.—Clean up the marble tombstone and remove all traces of whitewash from the carved masonry walls of the structure.

Shams-ud-din's Tomb.

The great range of arches in the Masjid-i-Kutub-ul-Islam require to have their carved surfaces cleaned, also do the carved pillars of the colonnade. A lump sum of, say, Rs. 500 might with advantage be set aside this year, *i.e.*, before the end of March, for cleaning such carved work. The domes of the mosque should be repaired where necessary, also the terrace roofs. [An estimate for the above has been sanctioned.]

Great Arches.

Cleaning of carved work.

Tombs of the Lodis near the road between the Safdar Jang and Humayun tombs.—There are two octagonal tombs and two square ones, all worth attention. The two latter are close together and encroached on by dwellings of cultivators.

Tombs of the Lodis.

Attached to the larger square tomb is a mosque with profuse plaster ornament occupied, apparently by cattle, and very dirty and neglected. All the buildings should be placed in a state of cleanliness and repair, and rendered accessible from the road by paths. Ground plans should be made of all and photographs taken. Detail drawings should be made of the different classes of ornamental plaster and stone work.

[1] Descendant of the painters employed by the Moguls since Akbar's time.

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13. Since this I have received and commented on estimates framed by Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., for annual repairs to various buildings in and near the Lahore Fort, and for restoring the unique black marble mosaic at the back of the throne in the Diwan-i-am, Delhi, and have seen the estimates of the Nakodar Tomb.

14. A sum of Rs. 19,892 has been finally allotted from the Government of India grant towards the various works specified above.

15. The following is a memorandum on excavations undertaken in Eusofzai :—

Memorandum on Ancient Monuments in Eusofzai, with a description of the explorations undertaken from the 14th February to the 16th April 1883, and suggestions for the disposal of the sculptures.

Previous explorations in Eusofzai.

1. The accompanying map of the Eusofzai district shows some of the principal sites where Buddhist ruins are known to exist. The majority of these have been explored—some thoroughly, others partially. Dr. Bellew obtained a large number of sculptures from Sahri Bahlol and Sawal Dheyr; Dr. Leitner got others from the Takht-i-Bahi. Companies of Sappers working under General Cunningham, explored at various times the Takht-i-Bahi, Jamalgiri, Kharkai, Charsudda, and some sites on the Karamar Hill.[1] Others have removed sculptures from many of the Buddhist localities, but until recently nothing has been attempted, year by year, to systematically collect and preserve all the archæological and artistic evidence of the country. On the 23rd August 1881, I submitted some recommendations to the Punjab Government for dealing with the ruins in the Peshawar District.

Excavations by Sappers in 1882.

2. Captain Martin, R.E., and Lieutenant Maxwell, R.E., were at work with the 4th and 10th Companies of Sappers and Miners during February and April 1882 at Charsudda and the Karamar Hill. I visited Ranigat, the Karamar Hill, Bakshali, and the Takht-i-Bahi in February 1882, and inspected Captain Martin's excavations at Charsudda. Lieutenant Maxwell's explorations were undertaken after I left the district.

Report on explorations in Eusofzai, with recommendations for systematic work.

3. I sent in a report, dated June 1882, on the season's work, and recommended the Punjab Government to systematically offer rewards for discoveries; also to explore particular sites by means of the tribes-people working under a native of the district.

Excavations in 1883.

4. This led to excavations, to arrange for which I visited Peshawar in January last. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar deputed Ibrahim Khan, of Zeda, to undertake the exploration of Ranigat through the Khudo Kheyls; and Colonel Jenkins, Commanding the Guides at Mardan, kindly lent Jemadar Kaleh Khan, Havildar Mazam Shah, and Naik Taza Gul to conduct the excavations at Sanghao.

Inspection of Sanghao (January).

5. On the 14th January, I went over the Sanghao ruins and pointed out to Havildar Mazam Shah what I thought should be commenced first.

Inspection of Ranigat (January).

6. I proceeded with Ibrahim Khan, of Zeda, to Ranigat in the Khudo Kheyl country, and on the 17th January visited the Buddhist Fort and pointed out what should be done.

My preliminary notes on Sanghao and Ranigat are here quoted :—

Buddhist remains at Sanghao, in Eusofzai.

1. These are in a valley beyond Katlung, and are known to Mazam Shah, Havildar of the Guides, who accompanied me over them.

They extend over a large area on either side of a stream running from north-east to south-west.

[1] General Cunningham discovered Jamalgiri in 1848. Lieutenant [now Sir Harry] Lumsden dug at Kharkai about 1850-51 at the request of the Commissioner of Peshawar, Colonel Mackeson. Lieutenants Lumsden and Stokes partially explored Jamalgiri and Takht-i-Bahi in 1852. Dr. Bellew partially excavated Sahri Bahlol about 1865. General Maclagan sent Sappers to the Takht-i-Bahi in 1869-70, and a large number of sculptures were deposited in the Lahore Museum. Dr. Leitner in 1870 procured some sculptures from the Takht-i-Bahi through men of the Guides. Colonel Hastings [then Assistant Commissioner] in 1871-72 directed digging by Sappers in the Sudam Valley. Lieutenant Crompton, R.E., about 1872, directed explorations by Sappers at Takht-i-Bahi and Jamalgiri. "A Colonel from Peshawar" is said by the natives to have removed 12 camel-loads of sculptures from Jamalgiri before 1873. Jamalgiri was partially excavated in January 1873 by General Cunningham. Jamalgiri was extensively excavated by Sappers under Lieutenant Crompton, R.E., in 1873. Sahri Bahlol was partially excavated by General Cunningham in 1873. Sappers under Lieutenants Macgregor and Grant were at work at Kharkai in 1874. Sappers under Lieutenant Grant worked at Sawal Dheyr in 1874.

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Preservation of National Monuments.

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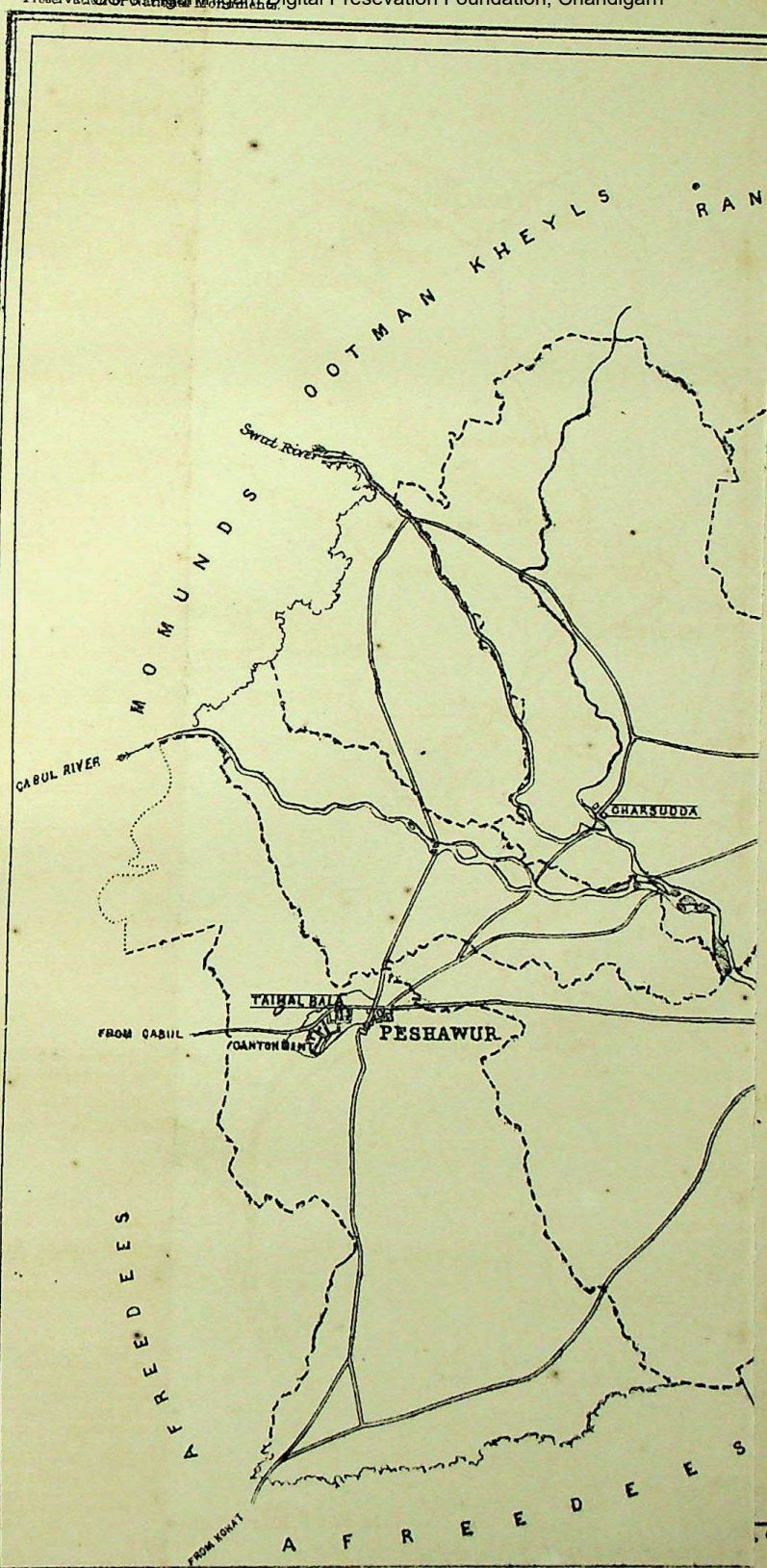

Calcutta.

Office of Curator of Ancient Monuments. A. J. Fluke, Del.

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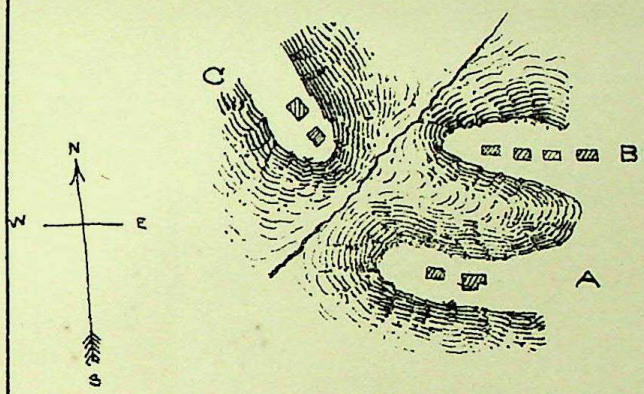
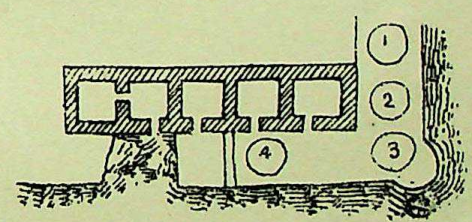
BUDDHIST REMAINS AT SANGHAO IN EUSOFZAI.



SKETCH PLAN OF UPPER BUILDING AT A.



From a sketch on the spot by H. H. Cole. January 1883.

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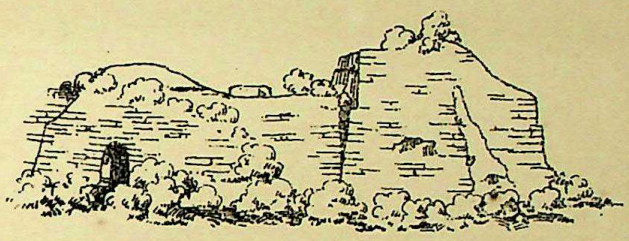
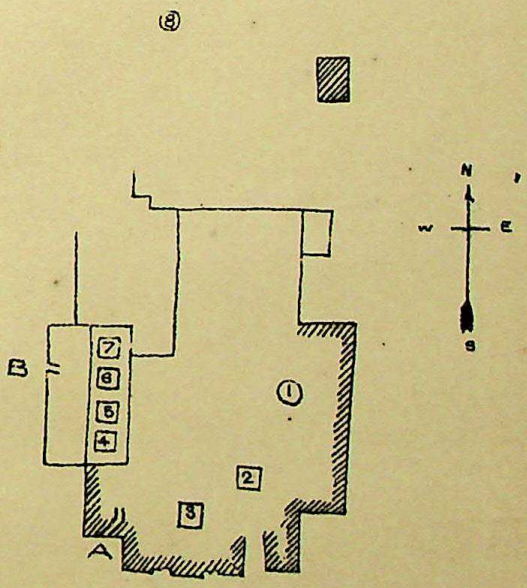
SKETCH AND PLAN OF THE BUDDHIST FORT AT RANIGAT IN EUSOFZAI.





From a sketch on the spot, by H. H. Cole
January 1880

Photozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.

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2. The most important buildings are on ridges, but many are scattered on the hill-sides. *See sketch.* Those at (A) are known to Mazam Shah, and should as a first measure be freed from debris and earth.

The upper building (1) is somewhat on the plan shown in the sketch. There are domed chambers, all of which should be emptied of debris down to the floor-level. The second building (2) has a somewhat similar series, which are also to be cleared out.

3. The buildings at (A) are to be put first in hand; then those at (B); then those on the other side of the stream at (C). Great attention is to be paid to the following:—

(1) No walls are to be broken down or damaged in digging.
(2) In clearing away earth from walls the excavations are to be carried down to floor-levels or to the ground.
(3) The earth excavated is to be carefully searched for carvings or coins.
(4) All carvings to be carefully marked as coming from Sanghao, and a note made of the position in which they were found. All sculptures to be brought into Mardan.

4. A sum of Rs. 800 will be available at once for this work, *i.e.*,—

Clearing jungle from buildings.
Excavation.
Carriage of carvings, &c., to Mardan.

Reports of what is done and progress of the work to be sent to me.

Buddhist remains at Ranigat, in Eusofzai.

1. Ibrahim Khan, of Zeda, went over the ruins with me, and is acquainted with the position of all the buildings noted on the sketch plan.

2. All jungle to be cut down so as to show the walls of the different ruins.

The large Tope at (1) to be cleared first, and a shaft or well large enough to hold a man sunk in the centre down to the original ground surface.

The Topes Nos. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) are to be cleared and bored in the centre in a similar way.

The passages in the walls of the Fort at (A) and (B) are to be next opened out. The well under the hemispherical dome at (8) to be opened and cleared.

A small square Tope further north to be cleared and examined.

The wells beyond this are to be cleared of debris and examined.

3. A road track to be made to the nearest road, and the shortest path up to the Ranigat Fort from Nogram to be made passable for the carriage down of carvings.

4. All carvings to be clearly marked as from Ranigat, and notes taken of where any stones or coins, &c., were dug out. They should be removed at once to Mardan, and reports are to be made to me of what is found and of services rendered by Asard of Totali, or any other Khudo Kheyls.

5. A sum of Rs. 1,200 will be available for this work, *i.e.*,—

Clearing jungle.
Excavation.
Carriage to Hoti Mardan.
Improving path down from Ranigat.

Ranigat (March).

7. On my return to Eusofzai the end of March, I found to my regret that the Ranigat work had come to a stand-still owing to disturbances among the Khudo Kheyls.

Results of Sanghao excavations (March).

8. The Sanghao explorations were, however, proceediug most satisfactorily. Colonel Jenkins showed me a large number of sculptures that had been brought into Mardan and deposited in the Regimental Magazine at the Fort. More were coming in.

Lieutenant Younghusband's report.

9. A report, dated the 10th March, by Lieutenant Younghusband of the Guides, described the work as he saw it on the 5th and 6th March. The sites at Sanghao and at Tangi had been opened out and 90 pieces of sculptured stones sent into Mardan. The villagers were reported very willing to work and friendly. No cases of tampering with the sculptures had occurred.

Inspection of Sanghao (March).

10. On the 30th March I went over the sites at Sanghao, Tangi, and Nuttu with the Native Officers of the Guides and saw all that had been done up to date. After I had left, a fresh site near the old village of Mian Khan was opened out and a number of sculptures discovered and sent in.

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11. I returned to Mardan on the 31st March, and remained there in camp pending the decision of Government as to proceeding with the Ranigat explorations. During this time I was occupied in marking and numbering the sculptures that had been conveyed to the magazine, and in selecting the best of the carved stones for photography. Mr. Serrot, photographer of Peshawar, came to Mardan and took 32 photographs for me; most of these (numbered 1 to 32) are represented in the outline drawings which accompany this, and I think Mr. Serrot deserves great credit for his work. The negatives have been sent home for printing by heliogravure, which is a permanent process.

Marking and photographing sculptures at Mardan.

12. When I visited Eusofzai in 1882, Colonel Jenkins drew my attention to the objections to employing companies of Sappers and Miners in explorations. The village people dislike soldiers being quartered on them. Provisions are not abundant, and disagreements are apt to break out.

Objections to employment of Sappers.

13. On the other hand, local labour is cheerfully furnished on payment. The inhabitants profit by the work and are quite capable of performing it satisfactorily without either wantonly damaging the ruins in digging or defacing the sculptures when found. There is this additional advantage, too, that the villagers are anxious to point out fresh sites, which they never are in the case of Sappers, whose presence they dislike.

Advantages of employing local abour.

14. From all points of view, therefore, the experiment of utilising the local labour has been a complete success, and fully justifies a continuance of the system. The cost is most moderate compared with the expense of paying for Sappers. Five hundred and three pieces of sculpture of all sizes were procured and landed at Lahore for Rs. 510. This gives an average of a little over one rupee per sculpture, whereas the average in the case of Sapper labour is often much in excess of Rs. 10.

Experiment of using local labour a great success.

15. I have already submitted some recommendations for the continuance of work through Jemadar Kaleh Khan, and am convinced that by rewards to villagers for bringing in discoveries, and by annual excavations at chosen spots, a complete series of archæological and artistic evidence will be collected and preserved for the speculation and deductions of the scientific and learned world.

Recommendations for future work.

16. Before describing the various sculptures that were unearthed from the buildings, I venture to make some general remarks on the singular character of their architecture and ornament. The first impression given by a mere glance at any of the carvings is the strong influence of Greek art; but when we come to carefully analyse the whole subject, the composing elements are curiously mixed. General Cunningham has described at some length the Græco-Bactrian architecture of Eusofzai, and those who desire to form their own conclusions would do well to study the Archæological Survey Reports, Vol. II and Vol. V; also to read Mr. Fergusson's chapter on the Gandhara Monasteries in his "History of Indian and Eastern Architecture." Of this, however, it is quite certain that Alexander's invasion of India left a strong impression on the art of Northern India. The use of Greek forms of ornament became general in the Cabul Valley, in the Upper Punjab, and in Kashmir.

General peculiarities of the Eusofzai architecture and ornament.

Alexander's invasion of India.

17. The Corinthian order reproduces itself all over Eusofzai, the Doric order in Kashmir, and the Ionic order at Taxila (Shahderi, between Attock and Rawalpindi).

Corinthian order. Doric order. Ionic order.

18. But Alexander had conquered Persia before he penetrated to the Indus, and he seems to have introduced into India a knowledge of the palaces at Persepolis. The Indo-Persian capital is frequently found in Eusofzai; it occurs also in Madras at Amravati, in Bombay in the Bedsa and Karli caves, in Bengal at Buddha Gaya, and in Central India at Bharhut and at Sanchi.

Persian influence.

19. Whether Persian and Greek art had made itself felt in India before Alexander's time is hard to say, as our previous knowledge of the country is at present so meagre.

Commencement of Greek and Persian influence.

20. The Fort at Ranigat has all the appearance of great antiquity; the walls are very massive, and constructed of large blocks of hewn granite laid carefully as headers and stretchers. Many of the stones are over 6 feet in length, and mortar of very great hardness is used; but instead of being pointed, the joints are filled with thin slabs of stone or slate. The main entrance is a pointed archway cut in the horizontal layers of stone walling, and zigzags into the body of the stronghold, probably joining a similar passage on the west of the Fort. The arch, instead of finishing in a point, has a rectangular termination (see sheet No. 4) similar to the section of an ancient Etruscan tomb at Cœre[1] dating from many centuries B.C.

Ranigat.

[1] See Vol. I, Fergusson's History of Architecture in all Countries, page 264.

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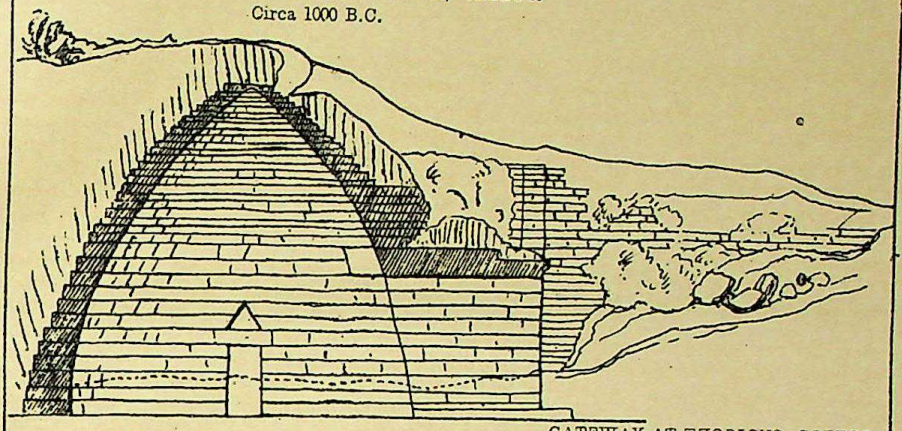
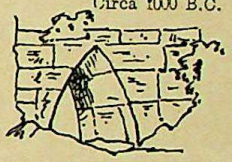
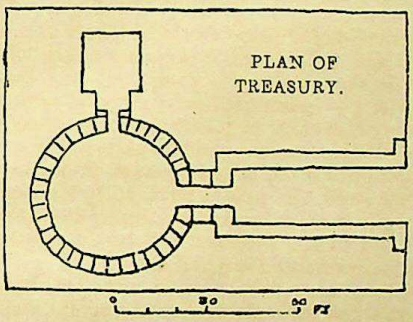
TREASURY OF ATREUS AT MYCENÆ, GREECE.
Circa 1000 B.C.

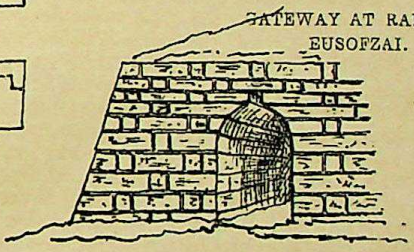


GATEWAY AT THORICUS, GREECE.
Circa 1000 B.C.

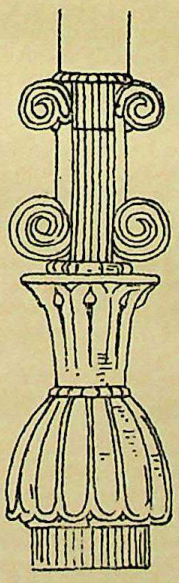


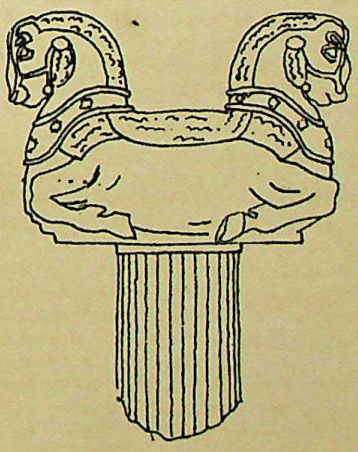


GATEWAY AT RANIGAT
EUSOFZAI.



CAPITALS FROM THE RUINS OF PERSEPOLIS.
Circa 500 B.C.





H H Cole, Del. May 1883.

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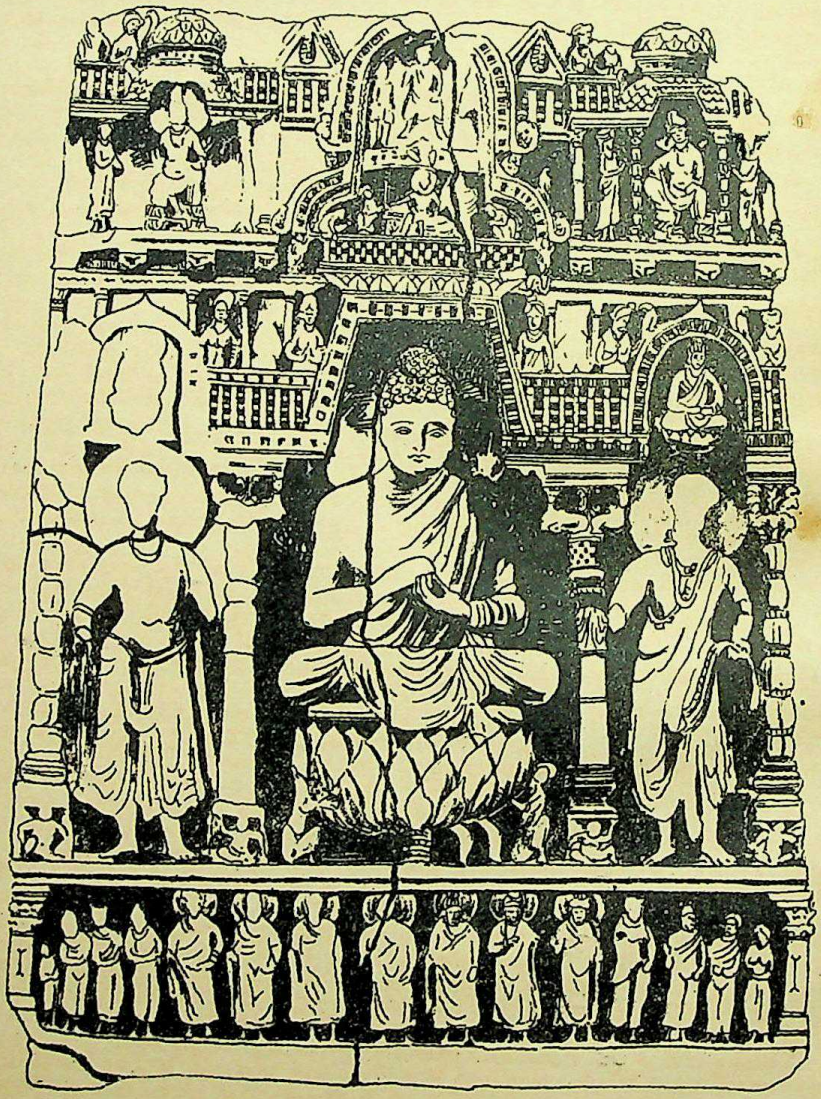

H. H. Cole, Del., April 1883.

Photozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.

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21. It might be hastily concluded that the pointed archway at Ranigat is Saracenic, but the interior of the Fort has remains of several Buddhist Topes with sculptures in stone and plaster resembling those ordinarily found elsewhere in Eusofzai, and dating from about the commencement of the Christian era. The Ranigat gateway, therefore, completely proves that pointed archways were in use in Northern India before the birth of the Prophet.

Archway at Ranigat.

22. The antiquity of Ranigat is a subject for speculation. General Cunningham endeavours to identify the Fortress which Alexander captured about 326 B.C., and if this identity could be established its architecture would supply an important sequence to the very early Pelasgic art of Greece. The gateway at Thoricus shown in the lithographic plate dates from about 1000 B. C., and resembles the Ranigat entrance in the curvilinear form of doorway, as well as in the horizontal construction.

Age of Ranigat.

23. Another circumstance connected with the Græco-Bactrian architecture of Eusofzai is the appearance of hemispherical domes built on the principle of horizontal layers. The dome of the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, which is a very antique example of Pelasgic art (see sheet No. 4), is noticed by Mr. Fergusson as that adopted by the Jaina architects in India; and the Treasury or Granary which I discovered among the Sanghao ruins seems to me to form a most important link between the Pelasgic Treasuries at Mycenæ and Jaina architecture.

Domes in Eusofzai.

Sanghao Treasury.

24. But the Sanghao building is important in another respect, as showing that the mode of raising a semicircular dome on a square chamber by corbelling out the corners of the square and forming an octagon found its way to India before either the Jains had commenced their wonderful system of constructing domes over pillars, or the Muhammadans had introduced their elaborate methods of doming over square chambers (see sheets 6 and 7). I know of no other example of a square chamber, corbelled out at the corners and domed over, that is not Muhammadan. It has generally been assumed that a construction such as appears in the Sanghao Granary is to be traced to Muhammadan architects. Here, at all events, is an example which completely upsets the theory.[1] The masonry resembles that used in all the Buddhist monasteries in the neighbourhood, and the building is above, and quite close to, the group of structures where two coins of Kaniskha's were found. It is, therefore, tolerably certain that the date is not later than 80 A.D., and *may* be much earlier.

Singularity of the Sanghao domes.

25. Whilst both Ranigat and Sanghao afford good structural examples of early forms of Græco-Bactrian architecture, Eusofzai sculptured bas-reliefs often contain representations of buildings that afford evidence of the constructive methods that were in vogue in the country.

Architectural representations in bas-relief in Eusofzai.

26. One elaborate piece of carving represented in the outline drawing, sheet No. 5, was found by Mr. Dempster, C.E., Executive Engineer, Swat Canals, and he kindly allowed me to have it photographed. In the upper right-hand corner we have a very perfect representation of a hemispherical dome on pillars with Corinthian capitals. Whether the domed roofs represented were of actual leaf seems doubtful. The columns below are certainly taken from stone models, and the domes may have been of stone with a leaf ornament applied to the surface. A somewhat similar domed building is represented in a bas-relief of the railing of the Bharhut Tope in Central India, the date of which has been ascertained by General Cunningham to be 150—170 B.C. Over the head of the right-hand figure is the Buddhist arch, pointed at the top, but circular inside, and it reproduces what is familiar to us in the Buddhist caves in Bombay—in various Buddhist sculptured and painted representations of buildings and in the monolithic Viharas adapted from Buddhist architecture by the Hindus at the Seven Pagodas in Madras. Whether Venice trading with the East got the hint from India or not, the circular archways in the upper part of St. Marks at Venice (dating from the eleventh century A.D.) resemble this Buddhist arch, and have the same pointed termination outside. We have also in this sculpture a tolerably perfect representation of a chapel or niche enshrined in a trefoil arch. The column on Buddha's left is distinctly Indo-Persian, as may be seen by comparing the capital with those at Persepolis (see sheet No. 4). Dentils of a classical form enrich the various mouldings, and the rail here used ornamentally is copied from the railings which usually surround Indian Buddhist Topes. General Cunningham has given me the following note:—"The small figure at the top represents Buddha on his horse Chanda (the body of the horse is broken) leaving his home by night. The central figure is Buddha teaching, with a royal figure standing on each side. Below is a row of eight Buddhas."

Niche or chapel discovered by Mr. Dempster, C.E.

[1] Mr. Colborne Beber told me last year of a dome over a Buddhist figure in China, which I think must resemble this.

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27. Perhaps the most ornamental architectural features that adorn the Gandhara Monasteries are to be found in the Corinthian capitals of columns and pilasters. General Cunningham brought away a remarkable series from Eusofzai, some of which are in the Calcutta Museum and some in the Lahore Museum.

Corinthian capitals of Eusofzai.

28. No capitals of any size were discovered in excavating at Sanghao, but a small pilaster is shown in sheet No. 18, and several small bases and capitals of columns were found at the various sites explored in the neighbourhood; all are unmistakably classical, and executed with great delicacy and taste.

Sanghao capitals and pilasters.

29. In the Eusofzai ruins we have, therefore, a basis of indigenous art adapted to the requirements of Buddhist religious ordinance, and flavoured with reflections from the Greek and Persian orders of architecture. Besides this, we have artistic representations, of no mean order, of the Buddhist tales and fables which are associated all over India and Buddhist countries with the life of Gautama.

General characteristics in Eusofzai.

30. As will be seen from the sketch map, sheet No, 1, Sanghao is situated close to the Buneyr and Swat borders. It is 22 miles north of Mardan, and the road to it passing close to Jamalgiri, enters a gap in the low range of hills near the village, skirts the large village and thana of Katlung, and passes through new Mian Khan to new Sanghao. Both of the latter villages were moved away from the hills to the open plain as disputes were frequent among the cultivators of the soil about rights in the matter of water for irrigating the fields. The first set of ruins are approached through a beautiful valley beyond old Sanghao. The largest groups of buildings are on steep spurs east and west of a stream of crystal water that flows out of the towering Pujja range of hills. The second group of ruins is about 3 miles to the north at a place called Tangi. The third and fourth groups are on the side of a hill, 3 miles to the north of new Sanghao, at a place called Nuttu; and the fifth and last group is close to old Mian Khan.

Position of Sanghao.

31. The exploration of the ruins which abound in this neighbourhood is not by any means exhausted; but Jemadar Kaleh Khan has had great experience in excavations of Buddhist Topes and Monasteries both in Eusofzai and in the Khaiber, and has a remarkably keen nose for a find, so that very little fruitless digging has been done. I hope that all the ruins of the place will be thoroughly examined. It would be most valuable if more coins or inscriptions could be found by means of which to ascertain the precise date of the structures and their remarkable embellishments. Without Colonel Jenkins's assistance it would have been difficult to secure so many sculptures. It was not merely that he lent his Native Officers to supervise the work on the spot, but took a personal interest in it.

Completion of work at Sanghao.

32. I am greatly indebted to Major Bell, V.C., R.E., A. Q. M. G., for allowing the outline drawings and plans to be zincographed at the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department.

33. I shall now proceed to describe the plates which illustrate this report.

Description of plates.

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27. Perhaps the most ornamental architectural features that adorn the Gandhara Monasteries are to be found in the Corinthian capitals of columns and pilasters. General Cunningham brought away a remarkable series from Eusofzai, some of which are in the Calcutta Museum and some in the Lahore Museum.

Corinthian capitals of Eusofzai.

28. No capitals of any size were discovered in excavating at Sanghao, but a small pilaster is shown in sheet No. 18, and several small bases and capitals of columns were found at the various sites explored in the neighbourhood; all are unmistakably classical, and executed with great delicacy and taste.

Sanghao capitals and pilasters.

29. In the Eusofzai ruins we have, therefore, a basis of indigenous art adapted to the requirements of Buddhist religious ordinance, and flavoured with reflections from the Greek and Persian orders of architecture. Besides this, we have artistic representations, of no mean order, of the Buddhist tales and fables which are associated all over India and Buddhist countries with the life of Gautama.

General characteristics in Eusofzai.

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33. I shall now proceed to describe the plates which illustrate this report.

Description of plates.

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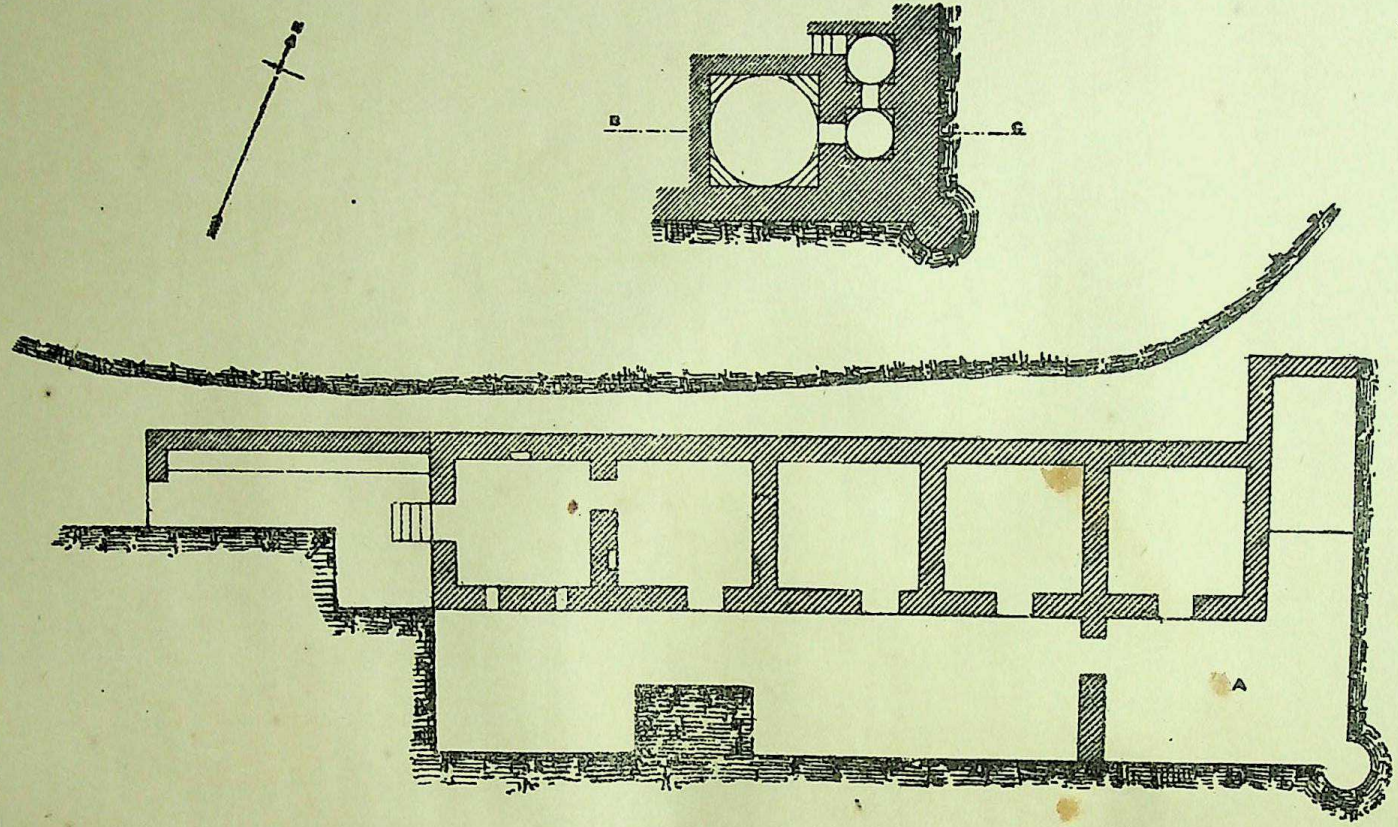
PLAN OF A BUDDHIST HOUSE AND GRANARY
SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI.

Preservation of National Monuments. PLATE No. 1. SHEET No. 6

PLAN OF GRANARY BELOW THE TERRACE AT A.



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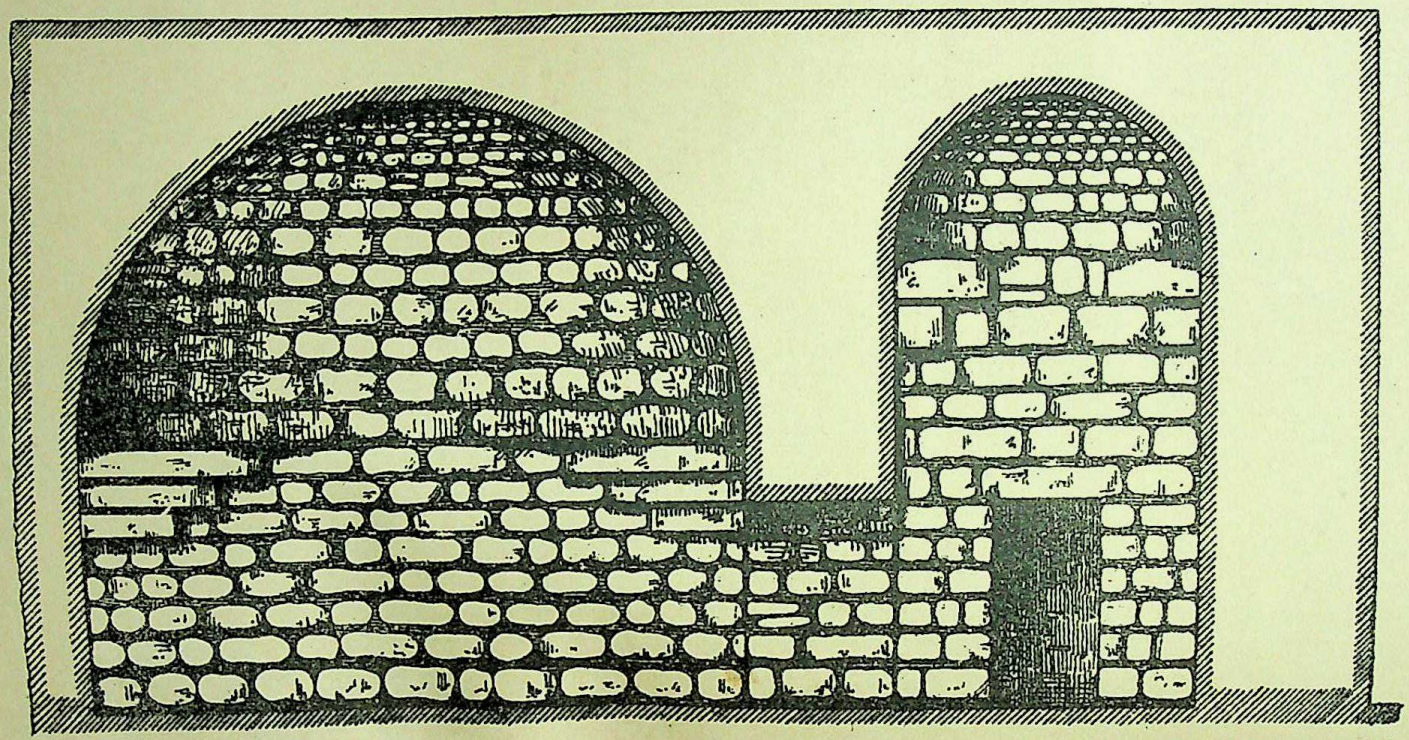
SECTION THROUGH THE DOMED GRANARIES (SEE B.C.) PLATE No. 1
SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI.

Preservation of National Monuments. PLATE No. 2. SHEET No. 7.



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(SHEETS 6 AND 7.)

1. Plan of Buddhist house and granary at Sanghao.

2. Section through domed granary.

Sanghao Granary.

34. As I have just mentioned, this building affords an ancient example of domes constructed out of horizontal overlapping layers or rings. We find its earliest prototype in the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ (see sheet No. 4). The Jains used this construction in their temples, and to this day the domes of the temples at Abu, Chittore, Udaipur, and elsewhere are made the subjects for the most elaborate and beautiful ornamentation. Besides the peculiar construction of the dome, the mode of corbelling out the corners of the square chambers, to form an octagon on which to place the first ring of the dome, is in use all over India in Muhammadan buildings. Until I saw the Sanghao Granary I believed this method to be essentially Muhammadan, but there can be no doubt that the Granary is Buddhist and contemporaneous with the Sanghao Monastery below, in which the two Kanishka coins were found, and which, therefore, dates from about the beginning of the Christian era. I have called the building a *granary* because four ancient millstones for grinding corn were found in excavating the chambers. It *may* have been previously used as a treasury. The masonry of the walls and domes is strongly built, and most carefully pointed with thin slabs of slate and stone. The only communication is by a door and flight of steps, and the three-domed chambers were thus very securely shut in. No carved images or fragments of sculpture were found at this site.

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(SHEET No. 8.)

Plate 3. Plan of Buddhist Monastery near Sanghao.

Sanghao Monastery.

35. This is the first building that was excavated. The basement where the sculptures were found is earlier and more oblique than the surrounding walls and upper story. I marked and numbered the discoveries with the letter S 1 to 134. [Including an earthenware lotah.]

Kanishka coins.

36. Two copper coins and a brass ring were found in the Treasury in earthenware jars embedded in the floor at the corners A and B. The coins are those of Kanishka. General Cunningham has been good enough to examine them and to give me the following description:—"Both of your coins are of King Kanishka, whose name is always spelt Kanerki on his coins. On the obverse of both is the king standing with his right hand pointed downwards to a small altar, and his left hand raised and holding a spear. The inscription of which only faint traces now remain is "PAO KANHPKI." On the reverse of one is a male figure *standing*, with his left hand on his hip and his right hand holding out a wreath. Inscription nearly obliterated "A PO," or the God of *Fire*. On the reverse of the other there is a running figure, holding up his robe with both hands. Part of the inscription still remains "OAΔO." which is the Zend for *wind*, and the figure represents the God of the Wind. The date of Kanishka is still unsettled, but I am satisfied that he must have been reigning from about 85 to 120 A.D." It may therefore be conjectured that the buildings and decorative sculptures of this monastery date from about the beginning of the Christian era.

Sanghao sculptures.

37. The stone figures and fragments were found at the places marked C. A few plaster figures were found at the places marked D on the basement plan. All the sculptures are marked S and numbered.

They comprise 134 pieces of all sizes :—

(1.) Circular friezes of figure subjects that adorned the small Tope.
(2.) Panels of Buddha and worshippers used in plinths or entablatures.
(3.) Two figures kneeling and supporting a superstructure or entablature. (These resemble the attitude of Atlas supporting the earth.)
(4.) Two Corinthian capitals of isolated pillars.
(5.) Fourteen terminal figures of lions, and one figure of an elephant.
(6.) One complete panel (rather weather-worn) of the birth of Buddha.
(7.) Numbers of small square pilasters with Corinthian capitals and figures carved on the shafts.
(8.) One circular disc with a sculptured edge, probably used to surmount one of the small Topes.
(9.) A carved knob rudely representing the figure of a woman in the talons of a flying eagle. (For similar subject, see sheet No. 14.)
(10.) Two fragments of a circular frieze—Boys supporting a garland. (For similar subject, see sheet No. 23.)
(11.) A fragment of a figure: subject—A woman in the foreground looking at herself in a glass held in the left hand.
(12.) A fragment of a woman in the talons of an eagle. (The eagle is headless.)
(13.) Fragment of a figure: subject—Standing figure (like a Grecian warrior) with a spear and shield. A man kneeling over a prostrate figure. A standing figure in an attitude of supplication.
(14.) Several figures in a doorway. Figures above looking over a battlement.
(15.) Figure of a woman in the talons of an eagle. (For similar subject, see sheet No. 14.)

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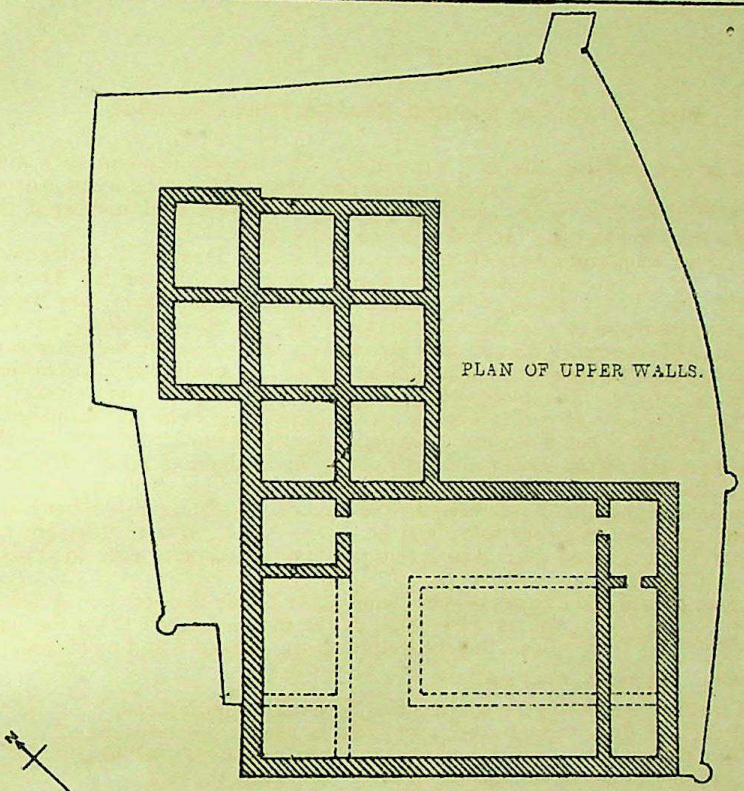
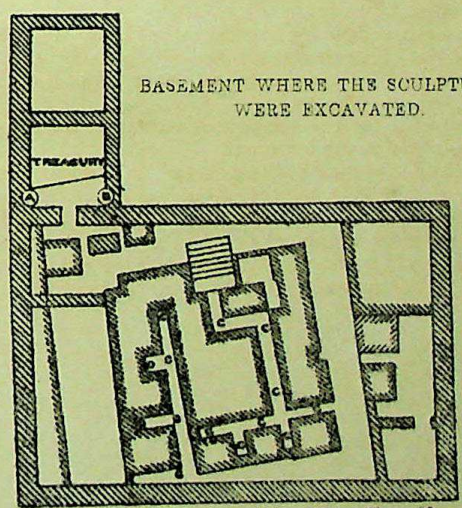
PLAN OF BUDDHIST MONASTERY NEAR SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI.

Preservation of National Monuments. PLATE No. 3. SHEET No. 9.





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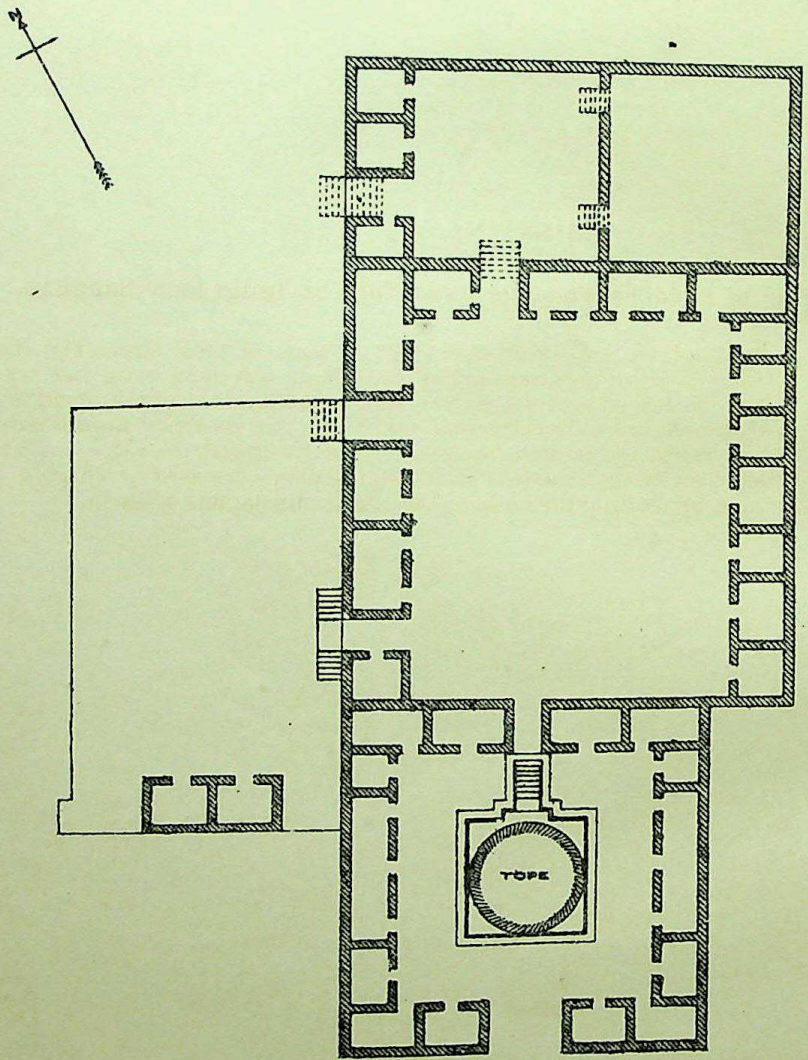
PLAN OF BUDDHIST MONASTERY AND TOPE AT TANGI NEAR SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI.



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(SHEET No. 9.)

Plan No. 4. Plan of Buddhist Monastery and Tope at Tangi near Sanghao.

Tangi Monastery.

38. The buildings at Tangi are important in respect at least of their size. The Tope, which rests on a square basement, was laid bare, but only a few plaster images were discovered, and the plinth found to be faced with plaster. A shaft was sunk in the centre of the Tope, but no relics were obtained. As the earthwork was very heavy, and no stone sculptures were unearthed, the place was abandoned. It is possible that some of the chambers shown on the plan were used as chapels, and a further search is desirable, by clearing the buildings of the accumulations of earth.

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(SHEET No. 10.)

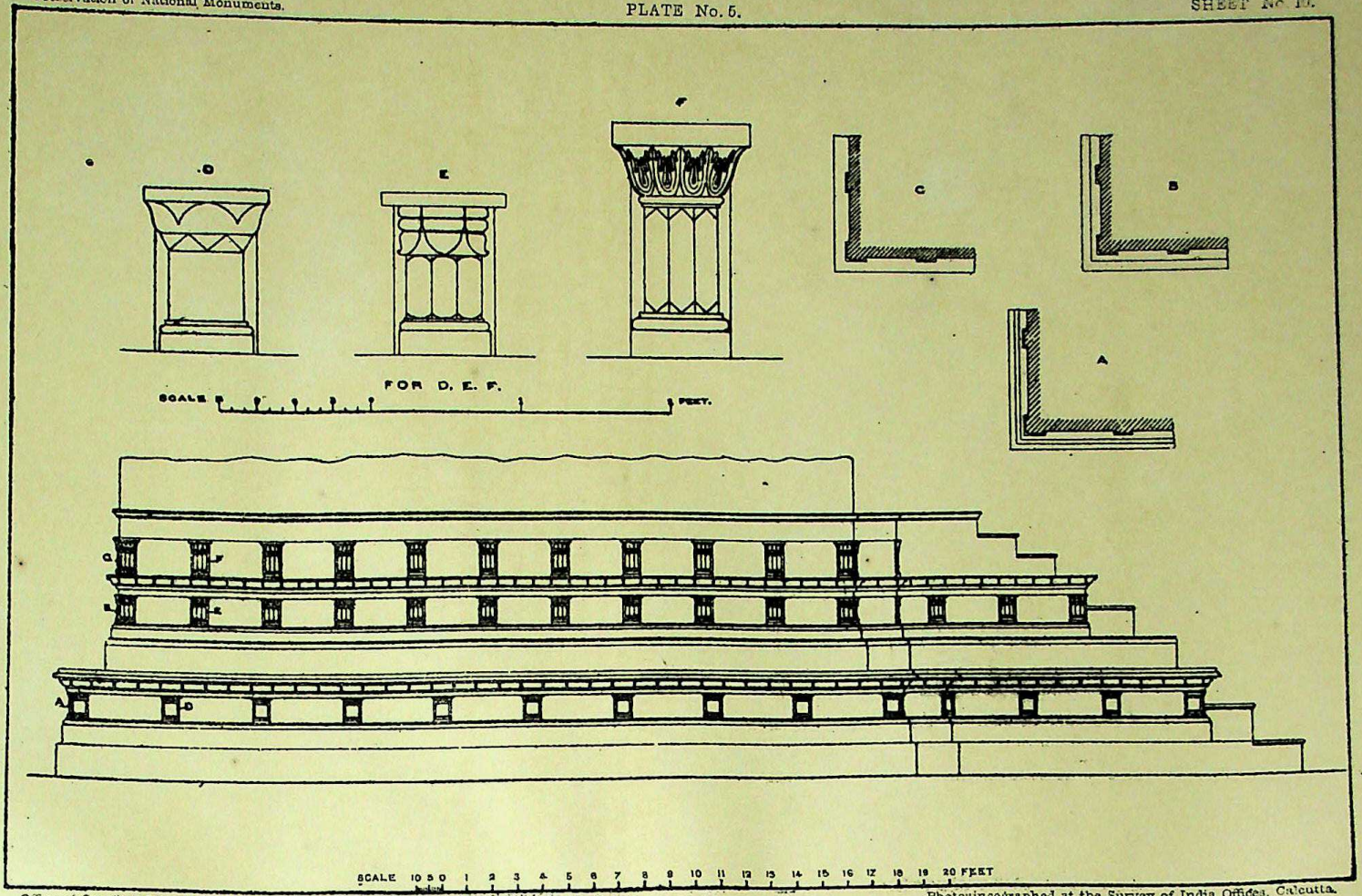
Plan No. 5. Basement and details of the Buddhist Tope at Tangi near Sanghao.

Details of Tope at Tangi.

39. From the size of the Tope some more important results were to be expected, but if nothing else, the building laid bare affords a good idea of the architectural treatment in vogue. The plinth is faced with plaster and decorated with ranges of pilasters, in the same way as occurs at the Shiah Posh Tope at Jellalabad, where Jemadar Kaleh Khan was at work during the Afghan war. The coarseness of the mouldings and capitals in the Tope rather indicates that Tangi was a monastery of the second or third order, but of this it is impossible to speak with certainty until the whole site has been explored.

BASEMENT AND DETAILS OF A BUDDHIST TOPE AT TANGI NEAR SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI.

Preservation of National Monuments. PLATE No. 5. SHEET No 10.



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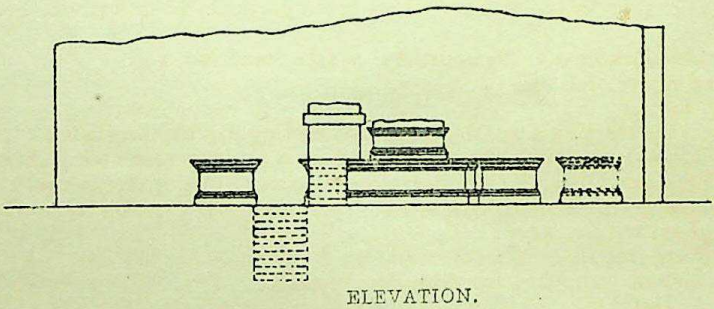
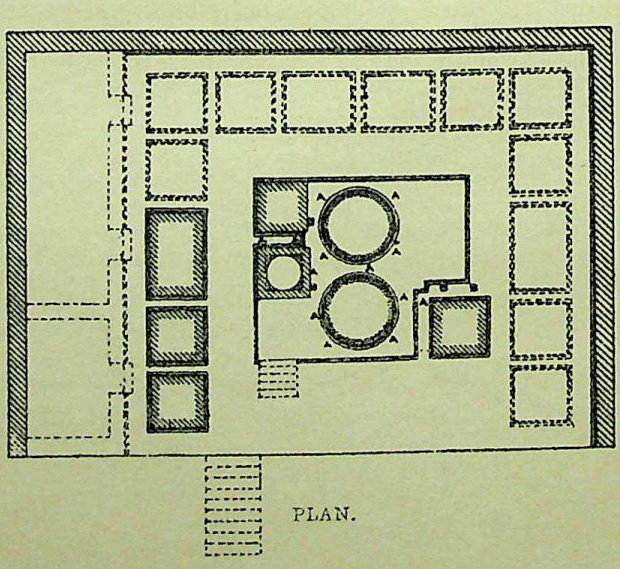
PLAN AND ELEVATION OF UPPER BUDDHIST MONASTERY AT NUTTU NEAR SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI.



ELEVATION.



PLAN.

SCALE 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET.

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(SHEET No. 11.)

Plan and elevation of the Upper Buddhist Monastery at Nuttu near Sanghao.

Upper Monastery at Nuttu.

40. Although covering a small area of about 80 feet by 60 feet, this site yielded some very interesting and elaborate sculptures in stone, most of which were found at A A A round the two small central Topes. Pieces of plaster figures, &c., were found at B B B. All are marked N. U. A total of 79 large and small fragments brought away, including those more particularly described, consist of the following :—

1 to 4. Figures of dancing-women under a tree (see sheet No. 19).
5. A seated figure of Buddha.
6 to 10. Sundry figures.
11 to 19. Square pilasters with Corinthian capitals and figures on the shafts.
20 to 27. Small figures supporting a superstructure in a position resembling Atlas.
28 to 36. Seated figures of Buddha and surrounding attendants or worshippers. (In No. 35, Buddha is represented *with moustachios*, the only example that General Cunningham has yet seen.)
37. Long frieze (see sheet No. 18).
38 to 43. Fragments of terminals, five with lions' heads.
44. Base of capital.
45. Part of Corinthian capital with a figure of Buddha.
46. Niche (see sheet No. 19).
47. Frieze, relic Tope and fire altar (see sheet No. 18).
48. Death of Buddha. This is well carved, and has a pilaster on each side.
49. Niche or chapel. In the centre compartment is a representation of Buddha's turban and hair which he cut off before entering Buddhahood.
50. Worship of Trisul emblem and flag (see sheet No. 24).
51. Frieze with horses (see sheet No. 25).
52. Birth of Buddha (see sheet No. 17).
53 to 79. Fragments of friezes.

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(SHEET No. 12.)

Plan (No. 7) of the Lower Buddhist Monastery at Nuttu near Sanghao.

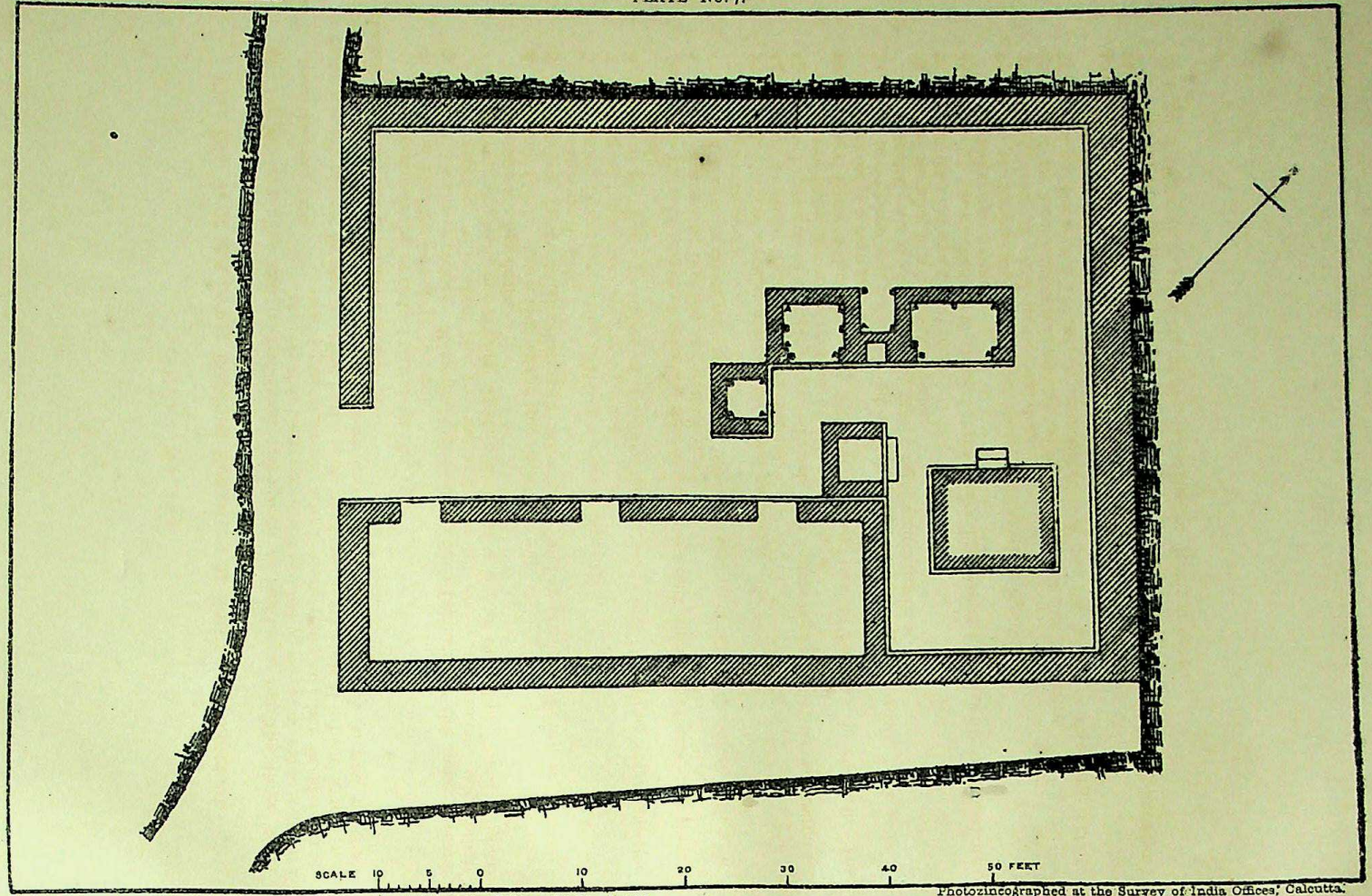
Lower Monastery Nuttu.

41. The hill had fallen and overwhelmed this group of buildings, but the three small chapels that were excavated yielded 79 pieces of stone sculpture and 7 plaster heads, which were removed; but besides these, there were many plaster figures attached to the walls at places marked B B which it was not worth while to remove. The stone carvings were found at places marked A A, and were all marked N. They are generally as follow :—

1. A horse-shoe niche or chapel (see sheet No. 19).
2. Death of Buddha (see sheet No. 22).
3. Part of a niche or chapel. King and Queen on a couch (apparently the same persons as represented in sheet No. 19), musicians in an end compartment, one woman playing the harp, one playing what looks to be a guitar or "Bina," and a figure thumping a big drum.
4. King and Queen seated in a palace (see sheet No. 20).
5. A standing figure of Buddha, with attendants, and a prostrate figure at his feet. A castle on the left.
6. A kneeling figure supporting a Trisul (see sheet No. 21).
7. A kneeling figure worshipping a garland.
8, 9, 17, and 18. Parts of friezes of standing figures some with a nimbus encircling the head.
10 and 19. Parts of friezes of standing figures with halos and umbrellas of state over them.
11. Panel of a seated Buddha and worshippers.
12. Part of a circular frieze with two panels between columns of seated Buddhas, each with two worshippers.
13 and 24. Parts of circular friezes—Boys and garlands.
14. Part of a circular frieze (see sheet No. 23).
15 and 16. Fragments of circular friezes—Panels with figures between pilasters or columns. In one panel is a representation of a Tope or Stupa.
20. A seated figure of Buddha—Boy with a plough and pair of bullocks on the left. In the rear is a man and horse.
21. King and Queen in a palace seated on a throne, with their feet on stools. An ascetic is seated on a stool to the left; on the right is an attendant.
22. Seated Buddha in a horse-shoe niche.
23. Seated Buddha in a trefoil niche.
24, 26, 29, 33, 34, 35. Friezes of small figures under horse-shoe arches with intermediate Indo-Persian columns.
27, 28, 30, 32. Fragments of a circular frieze, with standing figures.
31. Straight frieze of small figures standing.
36. Part of an Acanthus capital, and seated figure of Buddha in the centre.
37, 38 and 39. Parts of a Tee which surmounted a Tope; the wheel is about 15 inches diameter.
40 to 43. Fragments.
44. Base and feet of a standing figure; sandals are on the feet, with a large button between the big and next toe.
45 to 79. Fragments of stone sculptures, not including 7 plaster heads.

PLAN OF THE LOWER BUDDHIST MONASTERY AT NUTTU
NEAR SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI.

Preservation of National Monuments. PLATE No. 7. SHEET No. 12.



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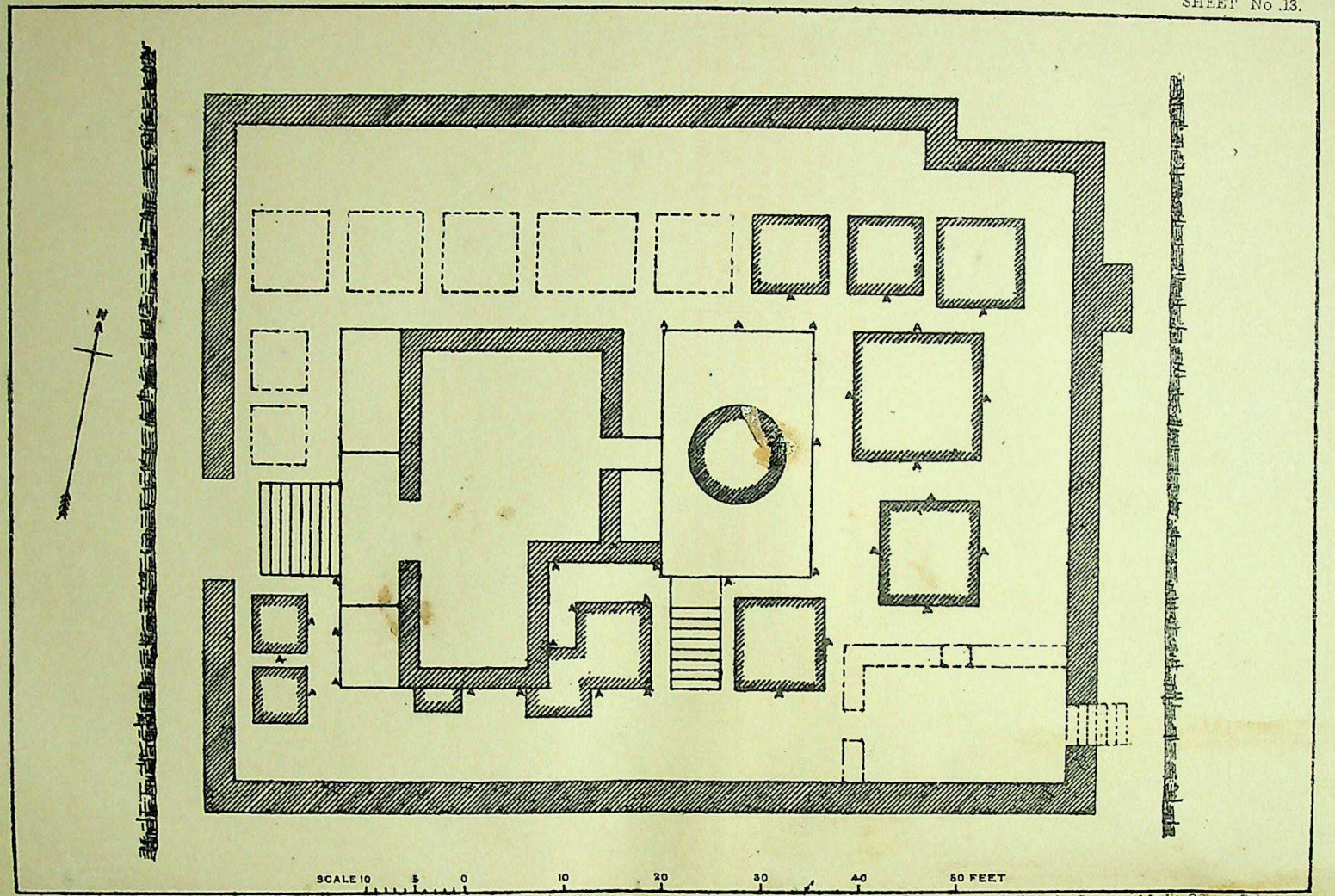
PLAN OF A BUDDHIST MONASTERY AT MIAN KHAN EUSOFZAI.

Preservation of National Monuments. PLATE No. 8. SHEET No .13.



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(SHEET No. 13.)

Plan (No. 8) of a Buddhist Monastery at Mian Khan.

Monastery at Mian Khan.

42. This must have been a place of importance, and yielded a considerable number of fine sculptures. The site was broached after my visit of inspection in March, and I only saw 30 of the sculptures which were brought into Mardan before I left. There are some 270 more pieces for me to examine. Judging from the plan, there should have been about eighteen small Topes, most of them on square basements, in the enclosure. The sculptures were discovered round the plinths at places marked A A.

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(SHEET No. 14.)

Woman and Eagle, Plate No. 21.

43. This is a very curious piece of sculpture from the Sanghao buildings (see plan 3, page 11). As already mentioned, the subject occurs in a small stone knob found among the same ruins, and a similar, although more broken, sculpture was unearthed at the same place. The subject occurs again in a fragment dug up at the Upper Monastery at Nuttu. The representation is evidently traceable to some legend, probably local. General Cunningham is unable to say what the meaning is, but only *guesses* that the figure is Maya, the mother of Buddha, being carried up to the Trayastrinsha Heavens after her death, where it is said she was "born again."

Woman and Eagle. S.

[NOTE.—The subject, General Cunningham now tells me, is suggested by the famous statue of Ganymede being carried off by Jupiter's Eagle (see statue of Ganymede after Leochares in the Vatican, illustrated in Vol. I, Lübke's History of Sculpture, page 187).

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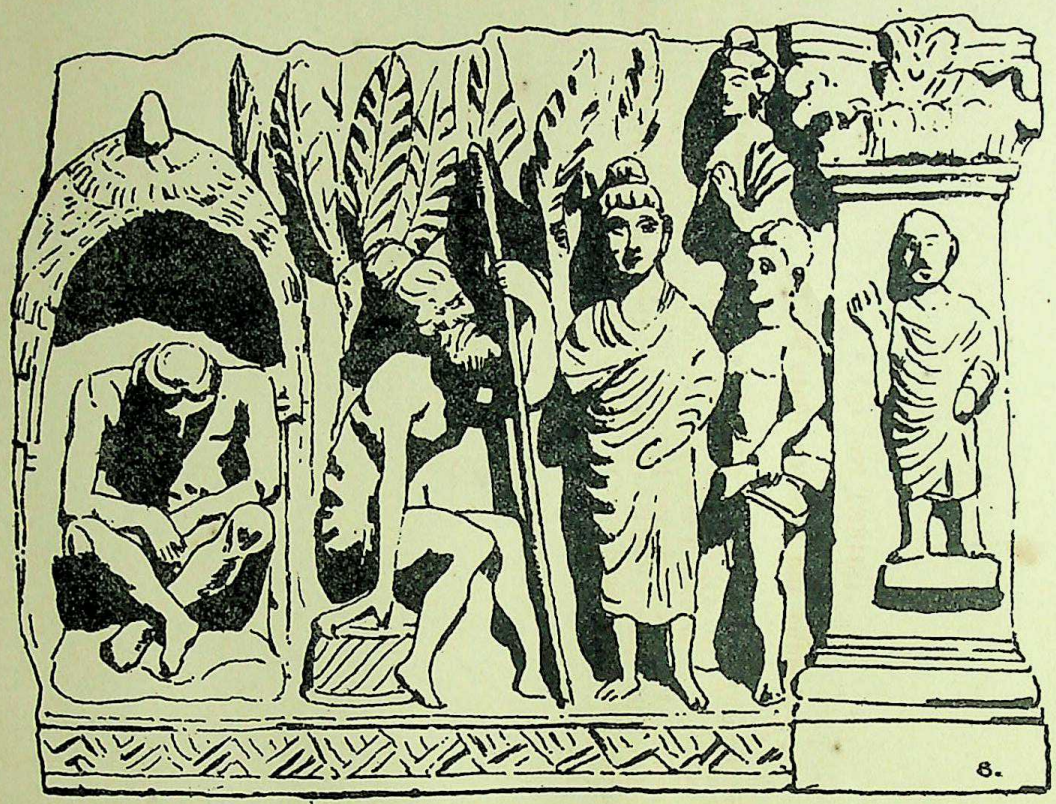

H. H. Cole, Del, May 1883.

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(SHEET No. 15.)

Buddha and Ascetics, Plate No. 23.

Buddha and Ascetics. S.

44. This is part of a frieze with pilasters at intervals found in the Sanghao ruins (see sheet No. 11). The stone has become very much decayed on the surface. The subject, General Cunningham tells me, is the visit of Buddha to the emaciated Tirthika Uruvilwa Kasyapa, an ascetic, who lived in a forest of bael trees. On Buddha's left is his cousin, the evil-disposed Devadatta. Beyond Uruvilwa is a very life-like figure of an ascetic bowed down in contemplation.

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(SHEET No. 16.)

Buddha and Nagas, Plate No. 24.

Buddha and Nagas. S.

45. A roughly executed bas-relief found in the Sanghao ruins (see sheet No. 11) which, like the preceding, is probably one of the subjects placed between pilasters in a frieze surrounding the Topes of the Monastery. It represents Buddha visiting a king and queen of the Nagas; Devadatta, Buddha's hostile cousin, stands on the left of the saint with the usual thunderbolt, or whatever the symbol is that he has in his hand. The meaning of the scene is probably that Buddha has been entrapped by Devadatta into visiting the Nagas, here represented with snakes above their heads. As in similar fables, the divine influence is too strong, the Nagas fall down and worship him instead of doing the wished-for harm. Devadatta, enraged at his want of success, bolts up the mountain. The Nagas are represented as being in water.

H. H. Cole, Del. 1883

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(SHEET No. 17.)

Birth of Buddha, Plate No. 14.

46. A broken portion of one of the panels which probably found a place between pilasters in the plinth of the Topes of the Upper Monastery at Nuttu.

Birth of Buddha. N. U.

A complete bas-relief representing the same subject was unearthed from the monastic buildings at Sanghao. The subject is of special interest in the history of Buddhism, which General Cunningham at once identified as the Birth of Buddha. The right half of the panel is wanting. On Maya's right should be Brahma receiving the young prince who was born from Maya's right side, and beyond him Indra with a second attendant. The child, with a halo round his head and the cloth held by Brahma, can be made out. Maya is standing under a sâl tree; her right hand is raised and holding one of the branches; her left hand is round the shoulder of her sister. To the extreme right of the panel is a female attendant with a chaori of state, and above is a harp signifying heavenly music.

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(SHEET No. 18.)

Selection from Plates 9, 13, and 15.

47. All these sculptures are from the Upper Monastery at Nuttu (see plan 6, page 15).

Plates 9, 13, and 15.

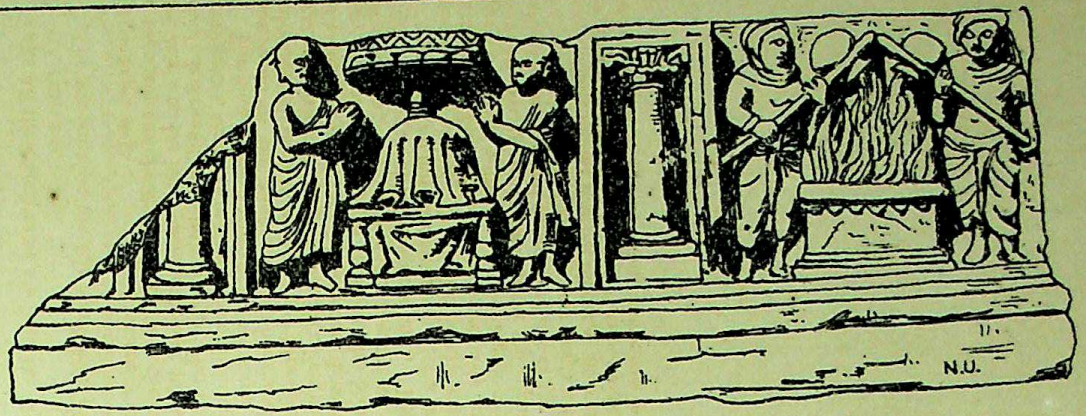
Pilaster. N. U. Altar Frieze. N. U. Vine Frieze. N. U.

The sculpture on the left is one of a group in plate 9, and represents a pilaster with a Corinthian capital and a foliated base, found at the Upper Monastery at Nuttu. There are three standing figures carved on the surface of the shaft—Buddha in the centre, an attendant with a chaori on his right, and Devadatta on his left. Several similar pilasters were obtained at the same spot, and were no doubt used round the plinth of one of the Topes to alternate with panels of seated Buddhas and worshippers, numbers of which were also dug up, and correspond in height.

The long panel of vines and boys forms the subject of plate 13, and is the only one of its class found in the Sanghao neighbourhood. It appears to be more ancient than the other sculptures procured from the Upper Monastery at Nuttu (N. U.), and certainly resembles the Byzantine ivory carvings which Mr. Fergusson thinks bear a strong resemblance to many of the Gandhara bas-reliefs. There can, however, be very little doubt that the age of the Nuttu structures is as early as those at the Sanghao site, *i.e.*, about the commencement of the Christian era; but if this is the case, the art of Constantine's time must have taken expression *after* the Eusofzai structures were built. The subject represents a general feast on grapes. In the centre two boys are struggling for a bunch. On the right is a goat or some animal, and beyond a boy eating. On the left of the centre is another boy quietly engaged in the same occupation. The whole panel is curiously antique looking in the rendering of the figures and leaves, but is not without a certain degree of life-like representation.

Plate No. 15 represented at the top is part of a circular band or frieze found at the Upper Nuttu Monastery, and surrounded one of the small Topes. The panels are separated by small columns. The one to the right represents a fire altar or funeral pile. The fire is being fed by two Buddhist monks pouring oil out of *gharas*. The left panel represents the worship of relics, probably funereal relics, by two shaven monks. These are the only two scenes of the kind that I have seen yet in any Buddhist sculptures in India.

PLATES 9, 13, 15.



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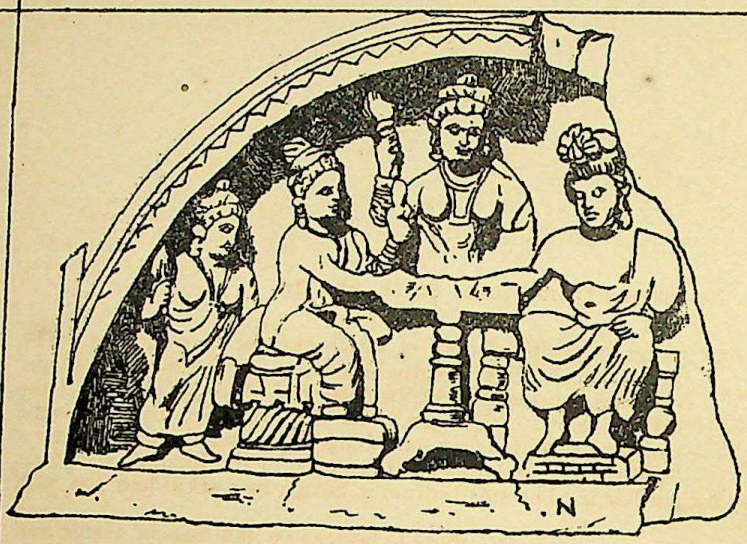

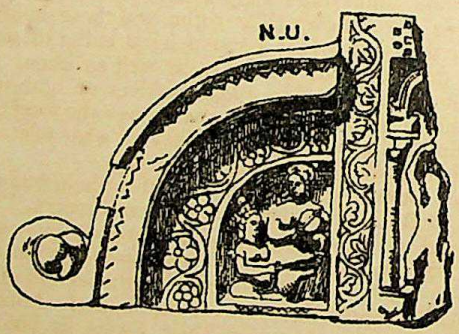

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(SHEET No. 19.)

Selections from Plates 8, 11, and 26.

Plates 8, 11, and 25. Musicians in niche. N. U. Buddha standing on water. N. U. Figure of dancing-woman. N. U. Supporting figure. N. U. King and Queen gambling. N.

48. Plate 8 contains four pieces of sculpture, out of which two are here outlined. The first, from the Upper Nuttu Monastery, is a fragment of a chapel or niche representing two women, one playing a drum and the other a harp. Although it has not come out distinctly in the drawing, the latter has something in her hand which may be a "plectrum," similar to what is shown in the Bharhut sculptures as being used to sound the ancient harp. The small drum is beaten by a stick and not with the hand.

The floral and foliated borders are similar to those to be seen on the Sanchi Gates, and may be traced back to Grecian ornament employed in the monument of Lysicrates at Athens (B. C. 334).

The second sculpture, taken from plate 8, is also from the Upper Nuttu Monastery, and is that of a dancing-girl beneath a tree, a bough of which she is holding with her right hand. There are three other similar figures from the Upper Nuttu Monastery—one holding a bough with her right hand, the other two holding boughs with their left hand. It would thus appear that they adorned the two sides of a niche or some important sculptured composition. The two holding with the left hand have their left leg crossed over their right, and those holding with their right hand, their right leg crossed over their left. It is a symmetrical ballet in stone only two thousand years old! The figures are draped about the body as well as about the limbs. They all wear girdles of four rows of stones suspending a leaf, anklets on both feet, a necklace as well as a necklet, and bangles on the wrist. The hair is waved over the forehead, and plaited into a sort of wreath over the head, finished by two knobs. They all wear tolerably large pendant earrings. The pose of the body is in each not wanting in grace.

Plate No. 11.—A set of eight pieces of carved stones were grouped for this plate, and two of them are here depicted. The first is a panel of Buddha surrounded by worshippers. The peculiar halo or nimbus of flame round the head of the saint, and his standing on water, represent his power over the two most potent elements. The second sculpture from plate 11 is also from the Upper Nuttu Monastery, and consists of a figure bowed with the weight of the superstructure he is carrying on his shoulders. At Persepolis figures are found supporting plinths with uplifted hands. The Caryatide figures of Greece support on their heads in place of columns. The Telamones are another form of this kind of support; but all these are erect, whilst the Eusofzai human supporting figures are all crouched or kneeling in an Atlas-like attitude.

Plate No. 26 represents part of a niche or chapel from the Lower Monastery at Nuttu. The Lower part is shown in the drawing. A King and Queen seated at a small table engaged in gambling. The Queen is seated on a stool with her feet on a footstool. The King is on a throne, his feet also on a footstool. The right arms of both are on the table, the left arm of the Queen is uplifted as if throwing dice. In the background are two female attendants with chaoris. The King has a sort of jewelled plume in front of his turban. General Cunningham describes the upper part of the niche (not here represented) as containing Buddha's alms-bowl under an umbrella as an object of worship.

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(SHEET No. 20.)

Group of Sculptures, Plate No. 20.

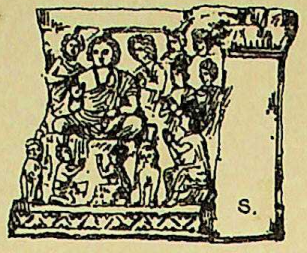
49. This is a group of six different pieces of sculpture: the three upper pieces are from the Sanghao Monastery (see sheet No. 11); the three lower pieces are from the Lower Nuttu Monastery. The fragment on the left represents Buddha on a throne supported on lions. He is surrounded by numerous supplicants. The centre sculpture is thus described by General Cunningham :—

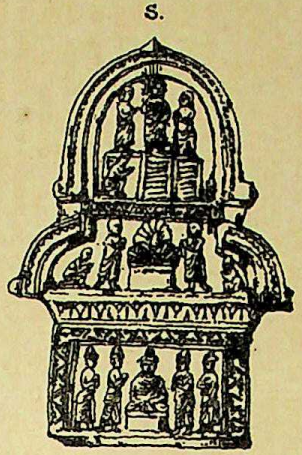
Niche or chapel. S.
Seated King. S.
Standing Buddha. S.
Palace scene. N. Frieze. N.

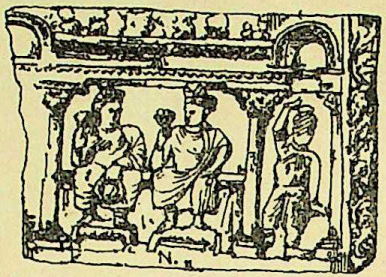
"Representation of a chapel or small temple. In the upper part of it is the famous triple ladder or flight of steps by which Buddha descended from the Traiyastrinsha heavens, accompanied by the gods Brahma and Indra. At the foot of the steps is the nun Pandarika who had been changed to a man by Buddha, who was aware of her wish to see him."

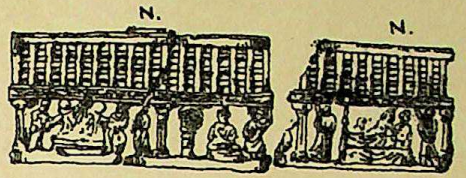
The sculpture to the right represents a standing figure of Prince Sidhartha with an umbrella over the halo round his head. The woman on the right is probably his wife, whom he is about to desert in order to become an ascetic. The left lower sculpture represents, says General Cunningham, Prince Siddhartha and his wife Yasodara. They are seated on a throne in a palace. The Princess has a wreath in her left hand. Columns with Corinthian capitals support circular arches on each flank. Several figures are represented in an upper gallery. The other pieces of sculpture in the right corner of the plate are part of a frieze, the upper part of which is a representation of tope railings. The lower part, divided into compartments by columns, represents the Nirvana of Buddha, and a fire altar, which may be his funeral pile.

NOTE.—Buddha had been up to heaven to convert his mother Maya and descended to earth at Sankissa (in the Etah District, North-Western Provinces). "In the middle is the head-dress of Buddha (the famous Chuda Mani) which was carried to heaven by the Devas and worshipped."









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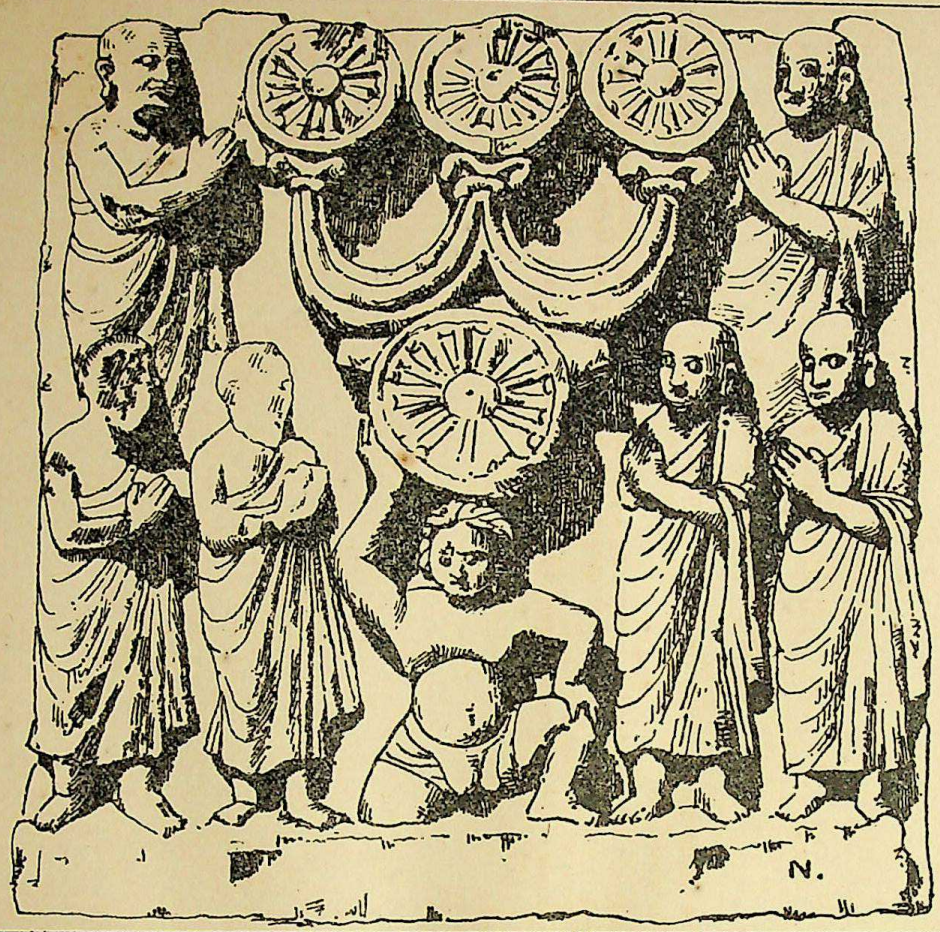

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(SHEET No. 21.)

Symbol Worship, Plate No. 3.

50. The sculpture is from the Lower Nuttu Monastery (see sheet No. 12). The subject does not occur often. General Cunningham describes it thus :—

Symbol Worship. N.

"A party of shaven-headed monks paying adoration to the Dharma-chakra, symbol of the wheel, which is surmounted by the Tri-ratna, or symbol of the 'Three Gems,' above which are three wheels or Dharma-chakras."

The attitude of the supporting figure with uplifted right hand is very like Atlas.

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(SHEET No. 22.)

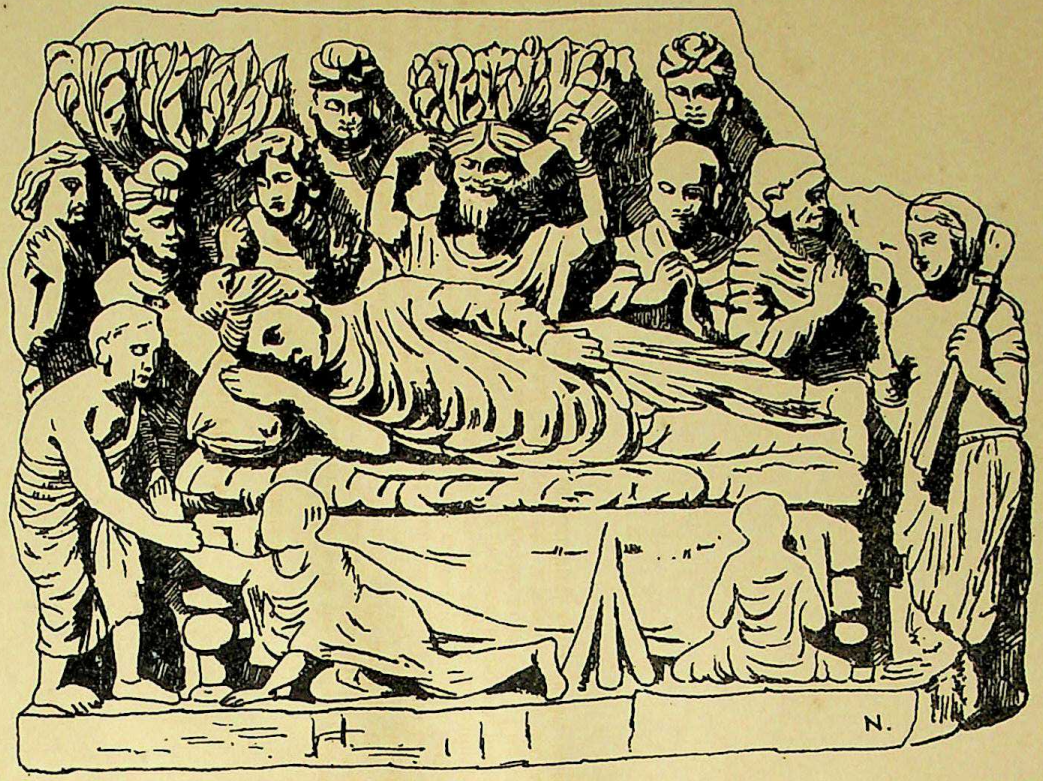
Death of Buddha, Plate No. 5.

51. This is from the Lower Monastery at Nuttu (see sheet No. 12).

Plate No. 5. Death of Buddha. N.

General Cunningham has been good enough to furnish me with the following descriptive note:—"Nirvana of Buddha in the middle. Behind Devadatta, with beard and staff—the shaven men at the feet are monks, Buddha's disciples. The men at the head are the chiefs of the Mallians. The prostrate figure being raised by a monk is probably one of the disciples who fainted when he saw Buddha die." The bed on which Buddha is lying might be a modern charpoy, and the presence of a mattress and pillow show that civilization in the first century A.D. was more advanced in India than it was in many Western countries at the same period.

A piece of sculpture in rather higher relief representing the same scene was found at the Upper Nuttu Monastery. It is between two pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Close to Buddha's bed is a tripod from which suspends what looks very like a modern soda-water bottle, but which was probably a porous vessel used for cooling the drinking-water of the saint in his dying moments.



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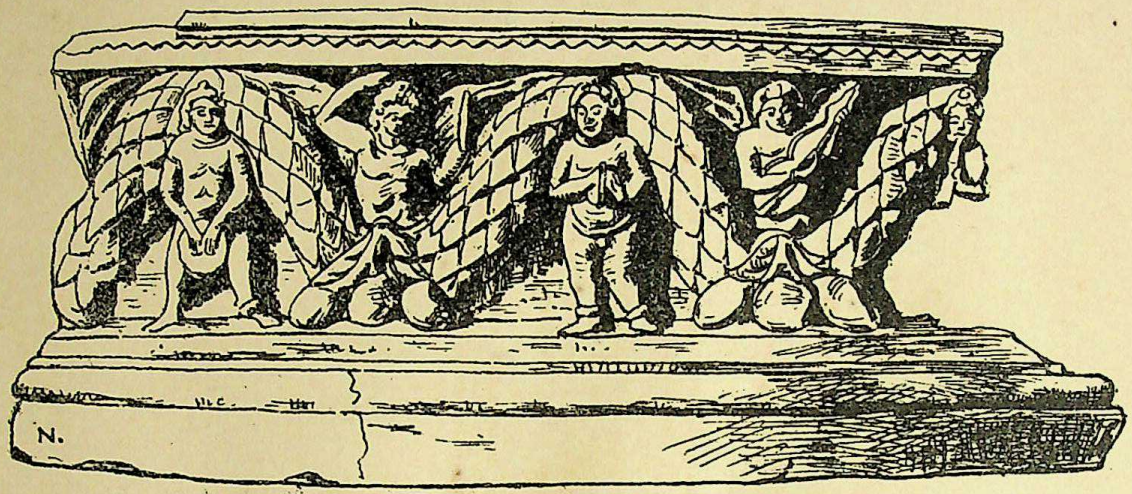

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(SHEET No. 23.)

Garland frieze, Plate No. 4.

52. Fragment of a circular frieze from the Lower Nuttu Monastery (see plan 7, page 16).

N. Plate No. 4. Frieze with garland. This piece of sculpture has several interesting points about it. The style of ornament is distinctly Roman, or rather Græco-Roman. Swags or garlands decorate the entablature of the temple of Vesta at Tivoli, which dates from about 70 B.C. In the present case the garland has a Buddhistic signification. To this day garlands of cloth are carried in procession in Burma[1] to adorn Topes or sacred trees. They are frequently represented in the Bharhut and Sanchi sculptures, and are seen depending from the sacred Bodhi Tree and placed round Topes.

Two of the figures have wings—one playing a guitar, the other seems to be striking a gong or small drum or tambourine. The two supporting figures are playing the drum and cymbals.

[1] General Cunningham thus describes this sculpture :—"Figures carrying along undulated wreath attended by winged musicians. In Burma I have seen these cylinders of figured muslin distended by hoops of bamboo from 60 to 100 feet long carried in procession just as represented in this sculpture; and afterwards hung up upon holy trees."

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(SHEET No. 24.)

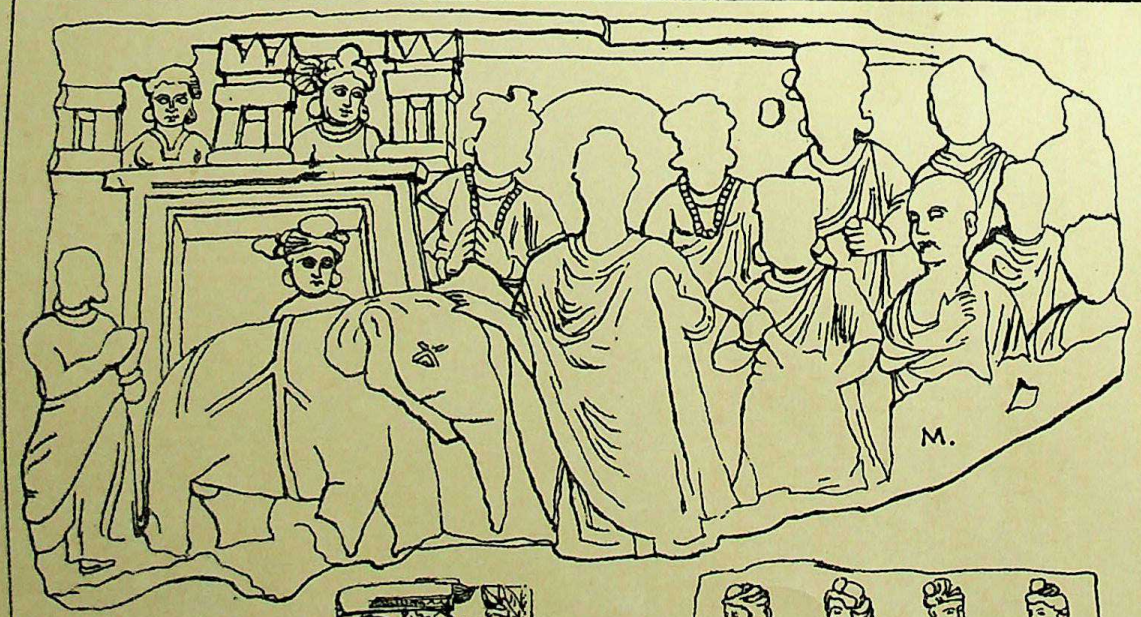
Selection from Plates 7, 12, 19, and 28.

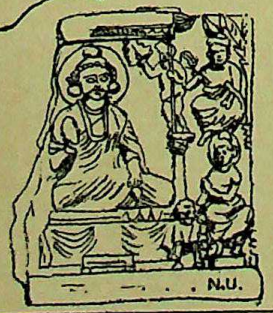
Plates 7, 12, 19 and 28. Elephant scene. M. Symbol Worship. N. U. Frieze of standing figures. N. U. Seated King. N. U. Head of Prince. S.

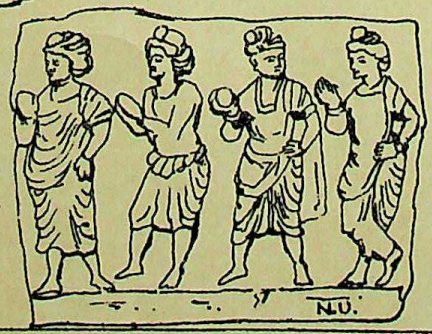
53. The elephant scene, which forms the subject of plate 28, is from Mian Khan, and very much damaged. It represents an elephant enfuriated, at Devadatta's instigation, with drink, to make him charge Buddha; but instead of doing any harm, the animal does obeisance.

In the left-hand corner we have a representation of walls with battlements, and a doorway the jambs of which are sloped in a manner similar to the Etruscan doorways of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.

The three lower fragments are all from the Upper Monastery at Nuttu. On the right are monks adoring the Dharma-chakra, Tir-ratna, and Tir-chakra symbols. In the centre is part of a frieze of standing figures in easy and graceful attitudes. On the left is a seated figure on a throne under a canopy, probably a person of rank. A small figure standing on a pillar is fanning him with a leaf. In the upper right corner of the page is a highly ornamental head with a foliated halo. General Cunningham thinks that it represents Prince Siddhartha before he left his home to become a mendicant. The Prince wears an elaborate turban with plume, a necklet and a necklace with two deer-headed clasps similar to those on the figures in plates 10 and 30, page 32.







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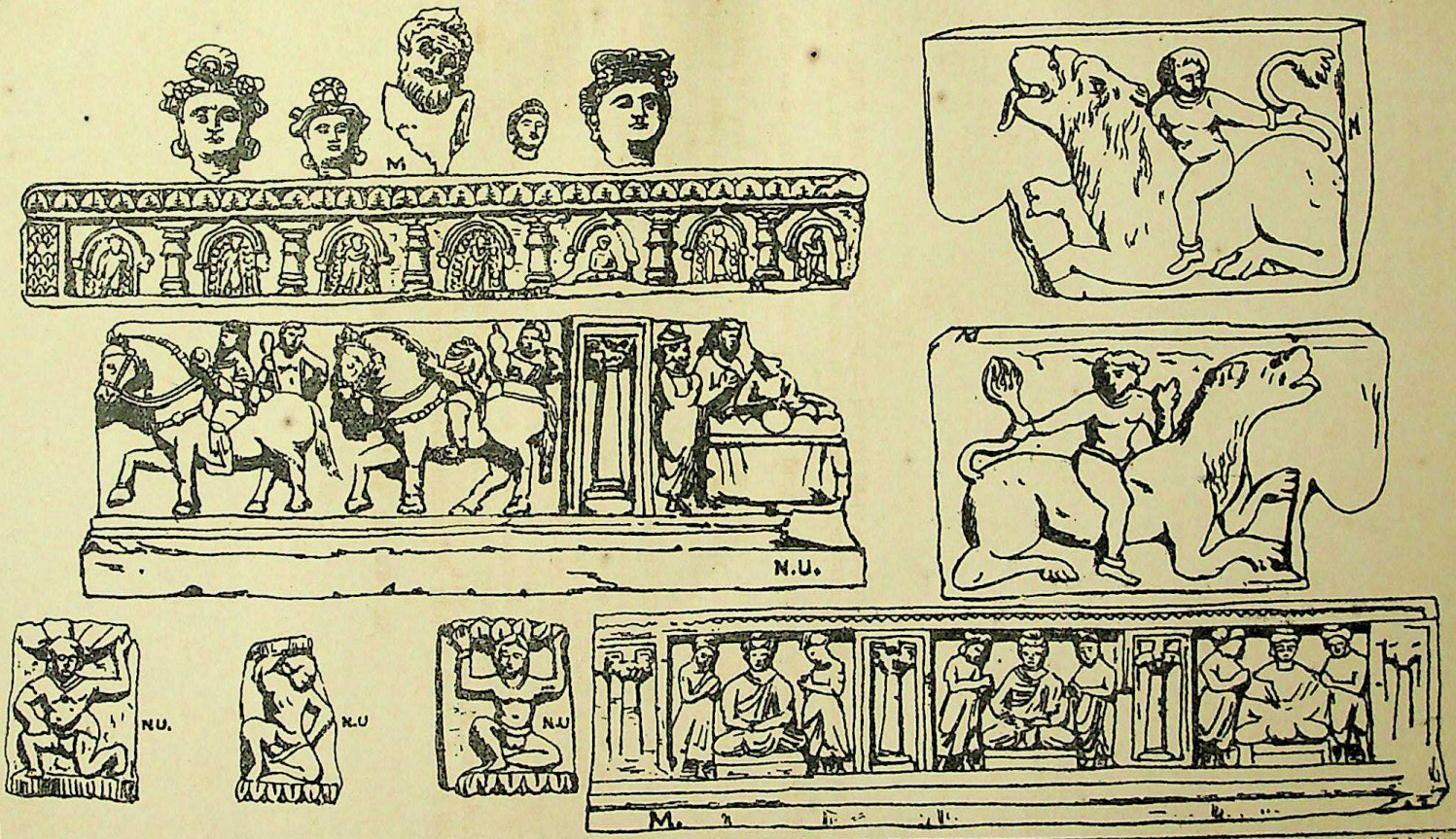
PLATES 9, 29, 31 & 32.



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(SHEET No. 25.)

Selections from Plates 9, 29, 31, and 32.

Plates 9, 29, 31 and 32.
Frieze of horses. N. U.
Supporting figures. N. U.
Five heads. M. Frieze with Pillars. M.
Frieze with Buddhas. M.
Two lions and boys. M.

54. The frieze of horses (plate 9) and the three supporting figures (plate 9) are from the Upper Monastery at Nuttu. The remaining nine representations are from Mian Khan (see sheet No. 13).

The frieze of horses probably represents, in part, the procession of the four kings to present their bowls to Buddha.

On the right is a broken representation of a seated Buddha with a bowl in front of him, and two kings offering him two smaller ones. The horses have bridles and head stalls which were not in use by Indians, and were probably introduced after Alexander's time.

The three sculptures of supporting figures or "Caryatides" show how very various were the attitudes given to these features.

Of the nine sculptures from Mian Khan, the five heads show considerable power of expression. The man's head (probably Devadatta's) is particularly good, and the female head on the right might be that of a Grecian statue. The frieze below has a number of Indo-Persian columns.

The two pieces of stone with boys and lions were probably terminals or ornamental portions of a door.

The frieze in the lower right corner is thought by General Cunningham to be part of a Jataka or "Birth Story" of Buddha, but he has failed to recognise it.

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(SHEET No. 26.)

Figures represented in Plates 10 and 30.

Plates 10 and 30. Figure of King. N. U. Head and body of Prince. M.

55. The figure on the right from the Upper Nuttu Monastery is in good condition. General Cunningham tells me that the rich ornaments and the moustachios show this to be the figure of a king or some layman of rank. He also thinks that the figure on the left, from Mian Khan, represents Prince Siddhartha before he became a mendicant.

The head-dress and jewelry in both are most elaborate and ornamental. The deer-clasps noted in plate, page 30,—probably a sign of royalty,—occur in both these figures, and resemble the fastenings of a skin round the shoulders of a statue at Sanchi. The amulets strung together over the right shoulder of the left figure are like those worn all over India at the present day. Lace or embroidery seems to have been known as shown in the drapery over the left leg of the standing figure.

Proposed disposal of the sculptures.

56. With reference to the disposal of the sculptures, I am of opinion that all the important pieces should be retained for the Lahore Museum. These would include the whole of those represented in the outline drawings which accompany this report. They would also comprise many of the other 503 sculptures. I therefore propose to make a selection from these for Lahore, and to dispose of the remainder among the various Indian Provincial Museums.

Proposed volume on the Buddhist sculptures of Gandhara.

57. There is no doubt that a knowledge of the Gandhara sculptures would be most interesting to the learned in Europe. General Cunningham procured a number of photographs, the negatives of which are in the Calcutta Museum. I have a set of photographs and negatives of the Sanghao bas-relief, and photographs could easily be procured of the best subjects in the Lahore and Calcutta Museums. General Cunningham proposes to get out a joint book to comprise all the best specimens of the "Buddhist sculptures of Gandhara," and I agree with him that it would be a very interesting volume.

Sculptures in the Lahore Museum.

58. In conclusion, I have a word to say about the sculptures that have been deposited in the Lahore Museum. Some of them are labelled, some are not. Most of them are arranged with no sort of system; visitors have insufficient means of ascertaining where they came from. There are also numerous duplicates which confuse the eye, and take up the already overcrowded space.

Classification of the sculptures.

59. A selection of all the best pieces should, I submit, be made and arranged so as to be *well seen*, and *placed in groups*, so that it may be at once apparent what came from each site.

Map of Eusofzai.

60. A large map is necessary to illustrate the Eusofzai country.

Arrangement of the sculptures.

61. The more delicate carvings should be in suitable glass cases. At present a large number are placed in dark corners and cannot be properly inspected; but if the whole be reduced in dimensions to a collection of single representations of each class and subject, the numbers of stones would be greatly reduced, and the best use could be made of the available space. A very considerable portion of the collection could be displayed in the entrance hall of the Museum, where there is fair light and a large amount of wall surface, which is most suitable for bas-reliefs, originally designed for and applied to an upright position.

Disposal of duplicate specimens.

62. The duplicate specimens should, I submit, be sorted into collections for presentation to the following institutions:—

The Imperial Museum, Calcutta.
The Central Museum, Madras.
The Museum at Bombay.
The Museum at Jaipur.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

Casts.

63. Casts of all the finest and most important subjects, whether at Lahore or in Calcutta, should be made for the British and India Museum, or for any other institutions that desire to possess a set.

These casts could also be exchanged for representations or reproductions of fine Oriental art works in the various European collections, and would in this way produce a more profitable return than if simply charged for at cost price.

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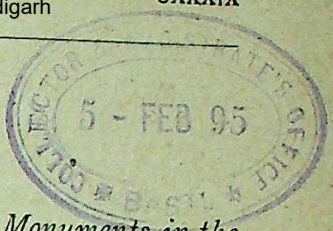

Appendix K.

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning Ancient Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1. In May 1882 I addressed the following letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Letter containing various recommendations.

"I have the honour to . . . . ask to see the specifications or plans for—

I.—Cleaning and framing the Somnath Gates, now in the Agra Fort. (I think these gates should remain where they are.)

II.—Restoring the ceilings of the Dewan-i-Khas and Khas Mahal in the fort.

III.—Clearing and restoring the second pavilion of the Jahangir Mahal (now occupied by the Provost Sergeant) in the fort.

IV.—Clearing out the Birbal house, Akbar's office, Miriam's house, at Fatehpur-Sikri.

V.—Preservation of the painted interiors at Sikandra.

VI.—Repairing the Fatehpur-ki-Masjid near the Taj.

VII.—Repairs to the Buddhist Tope at Sarnath.

"All these works are of importance, and, if necessary, I would recommend the Government of India to contribute grants-in-aid.

"Some of the interiors at the Fatehpur-Sikri Mosque, and the Mosque and its Jawab at the Taj have been repainted, but nothing has been attempted in the way of preserving existing paintings, such as those at Sikandra and at Etmad-ud-Dowlah's Tomb. Some of the frescoes are excellent, and I strongly recommend that Mr. Heath be authorised to make experiments in cleaning and preserving them."

2. I again addressed the Government in the following terms concerning the Sarnath tope :—

Sarnath Tope.

"Referring to letter No. 396-C.B. and R. of 1882, from the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, stating that the Sarnath Tope might be left to decay, I have the honour to solicit the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the importance of keeping this interesting and ancient Buddhist monument in a state of repair.

"I have never advised or advocated any restoration of the tope, it being in my opinion merely necessary to secure the existing masonry at the base by rebuilding it securely and by using mortar or cement to prevent the percolation of rain or growth of destructive vegetation. Should the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be unable to furnish the necessary funds, I would recommend the Supreme Government to give them. For this purpose, however, it is necessary for me to see a specification and estimate."

3. The question of procedure as regards work in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having been considered by the Government, orders were issued on the 23rd June 1882 giving me the position of a Superintending Engineer as far as concerns the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and directing the Executive Engineer, Archæological Division, to submit all his projects and proposals to me before being finally dealt with by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Procedure as regards work in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

This ruling does not contemplate any connection on my part with the subsequent execution of the work which is supervised by the Superintending Engineers of the 1st and 2nd circles, but the Government invites my inspection of works in progress, and directs the completion reports to be sent to me.

4. After personally conferring with the Executive Engineer, Archæological Division, on the subject, I recommended and forwarded his estimate for repairing the vaulted roof of the temple of Govind Deo at Bindrabun amounting to Rs. 9,327. This was

Roof of temple of Govind Deo at Bindrabun.

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sanctioned, and I inspected the work in progress on the 1st March last. (See Inspection Note, page cxliv.)

Dansa-ki-koti, Agra Fort.

5. The Military Works Department wishing to utilise the space occupied by the courtyard of an old palace in the Agra Fort, called the "Dansa-ki-koti," referred to me to know if it was desirable that any portions of the building should be preserved, and on my representation, expressed their readiness (on the 1st November 1882) to keep in tact the ornamental frontage as indicated by me on a plan submitted to the Inspector General.

Projects.

6. I examined and recommended the following projects estimated for by Mr. Heath:—

		Rs.
Entrance Gate, Taj Serai.	Repairs to the entrance gate of the Taj Serai at Agra	1,485
Sikandra Entrance Gate.	Repairs to the Sikandra entrance gate at Agra .	795
Pinnacles at Sikandra.	For replacing the gilt copper pinnacles on the kiosques of the Sikandra entrance gate at Agra	1,700

These were sanctioned by the Local Government on the 4th December 1882.

Saman Burj, Agra Fort.

7. Mr. Heath's revised estimate amounting to Rs. 16,576 for inlaying and completing the repairs to the Saman Burj in the Agra Fort was recommended on the 6th November 1882.

Khas Mahal, Agra Fort.

A revised estimate for completing the repairs to the Khas Mahal in the Agra Fort had been prepared by Mr. Heath at my suggestion, and by providing invisible iron joists lined with marble instead of solid marble slabs for the ceiling, the revised estimate of Rs. 18,160 was less than the original estimate *by Rs. 57,049*. The above estimates received the sanction of the North-Western Provinces Government on the 4th of December 1882.

Rattan Singh's building, Agra Fort.

8. In November I had forwarded, recommended, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,290 for repairing Raja Rattan Singh's building in the Agra Fort. This received sanction on the 30th March.

Somnath Gates.

9. In January an estimate of Rs. 1,305, prepared at my recommendation, for preserving and glazing in the Somnath Gates in the Agra Fort, was sent up to Government. This has not yet been sanctioned.

Tour in February.

10. During February I was engaged with Mr. Heath in inspecting buildings at Agra, Muttra, Bindrabun, Aligarh, Budaon, and Jaunpur, and addressed the following letter, with inspection notes, to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

"I have the honour to forward 20 copies of my notes on the inspection of buildings at Agra Sikandra, Fatehpur-Sikri, Muttra, Bindrabun, Aligarh, Budaon and Jaunpur, and hope that the various recommendations may receive favourable consideration.

"With reference to your No. 1137 B. R., dated the 17th March last, informing me that the estimate for cleaning and framing the Somnath Gates has not been sanctioned, I beg to point out that these gates have both historical and artistic interest, and should be preserved and protected from dirt and dust. There can be no doubt of the purely Muhammadan origin of their enrichments, and that they never in their present shape adorned the temple of Somnath. It may be that Mahmud of Ghazni used the wooden frame taken from Somnath and recarved it in accordance with the artistic traditions of his age, but of this there is no proof. The gates are, however, valuable as works of Muhammadan art of an early period and cost us no doubt a large sum to remove from Ghazni. A similar case is met with in the Chittore Gates which

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Akbar brought from Chittore and placed in the Machi Bawan, Agra Fort. Any evidence of Hindu art that might have existed in them has certainly been obliterated, and the wooden surface is now covered with stamped or repoussé plates of brass outlined in Muhammadan ornament. The estimate drawn up at my suggestion for the Ghazni gates is not very costly, and I hope therefore that Sir Alfred Lyall will sanction it.

"The Lieutenant-Governor has on two occasions assured me that measures should be taken to preserve the Buddhist Tope at Somnath near Benares, but I have as yet received no official intimation of anything having been either sanctioned or commenced."

Note on Buildings in the Fort at Agra.

During my visit to-day to the Palace buildings in the Agra Fort, I was accompanied by Lieutenant Shone, R.E., Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, who is carrying out many alterations demanded by the military requirements of the place. Some of these must necessarily interfere with the appearance of the Fort walls and interior apartments. The reconstruction and improvement of batteries, the improvement of communications and the treatment of Palace buildings, in charge of the Military Works Branch, may, however, be so considered as to do the least damage to the architectural appearance of the various structures.

Military improvements with least damage to appearances.

(2.) In introducing new embrasures, it is, I submit, possible to preserve the outline of the old wall to a very great extent. The outline given to the old parapet may still be kept apparent on the surface of new masonry work, whilst ramps and banquettes may be so constructed as to cover up decorated surfaces as little as possible.

Old outlines to be retained as much as possible.

(3.) The continued occupation of the second pavilion on the roof of the Jahangiri Mahal by the Provost Sergeant is most damaging to the building. When it is cleared,—and I understand that separate and suitable quarters can be provided elsewhere,—the whole symmetry of the river facade can be restored. The interior of the Palace Court could also be much improved by renewing fallen chujjas and by restoring those portions of the buildings which have fallen in.

Jahangiri Mahal.

(4.) Large sums of money have been expended on the renovation of the fort buildings, but I regret to learn that damage continues to the mosaic work, from which stones are picked out wantonly. To obviate this, a series of gateways or doors should be placed so as to enclose the buildings of interest. There must be a chowkidar to keep the keys, and to admit authorised visitors. By some such means alone will it be possible to render wanton mischief impossible.

Damage to mosaics by visitors.

(5.) The exterior facade of the Ummer Singh Gate is damaged in places by weather. The tile work in the band above the archway is also decaying. The marble and stone work should, I think, be cleaned up and repaired, and the broken edges of the remains of the tile work, edged with cement, to prevent further peeling away.

Ummer Singh Gate.

Note on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.

I visited Sikandra on the 17th February with Mr. Heath in order to see the gateway to the west of the enclosure, which is under repair, and to meet Ismail Khan, painter, of Delhi, about the restoration of the finely-coloured walls and dome of the chamber in front of the passage leading down to the actual tomb of the Emperor Akbar.

Object of visit.

2. The west gateway has gradually assumed its original appearance, and is a fine example of the architecture of Jahangir's day, being well proportioned, and the decoration applied with judgment. The painted dome of the great arch has been retouched and brightened up by Mr. Supervisor Learmonth, the effect being excellent. The preservation of the quaint designs which cover the surfaces of the walls and domed ceiling is not only desirable, for the sake of the structure and its appearance, but also in the interests of Indian art generally.

West Gateway.

3. The walls of the porch of the tomb building are covered with splendid patterns of gilded and painted work. Smoke and damp have in parts completely obliterated them, but enough remains to permit of restoration. I had hoped that a process of cleaning off the dirt and stains might have successfully revealed the paintings beneath; but this seems impossible, as the plaster is greatly damaged, and ready to peel away. Ismail Khan is, therefore, to completely restore a small section of the wall surface as an experiment; and if successful the whole of the chamber should be treated in a similar way.

Painted walls of the Tomb Porch.

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Note on Buildings at Fatehpur-Sikri, near Agra.

The Agra road approaches the confines of Fatehpur-Sikri from the east and enters them at a gateway, which has received a few necessary repairs.

Buildings along the upper approach road.

Passing along the *upper* road, ruined heaps of stone lie scattered north and south. This used to be a favourite quarry for the grindstone trade, but the work has been stopped. Before reaching the Nobatkhana, a small rectangular pavilion is visible to the right or north. It is of red sandstone, has a verandah, and is worth repair. Mr. Heath is preparing the necessary estimate for the work. (Mr. Heath's estimate is for Rs. 8,811, which seems to me a very large sum for doing what is needful to prolong the existence of the building.)

(2.) The Nobatkhana, which was a ruined heap of debris at my last visit in July 1881, has been repaired and cleaned up, and now presents a good appearance. The simple but effective outlines of the four gateway buildings have been restored and brought into view.

Nobatkhana.

(3.) The old mint buildings to the north of the road beyond the Nobatkhana are greatly ruined, and should be cleared of debris, and any dangerous walls or domes propped and strengthened.

Mint buildings.

(4.) The Diwan-i-am is still much ruined, but its central pavilion has been renovated, and 100 feet of the flanking colonnade, north and south, have been restored. In the pavilion itself are a number of paintings, which have become somewhat indistinct. They should be renewed where necessary, so as to preserve the patterns and emphasize the faded outlines. This remark applies to all painted works at Fatehpur-Sikri in which the painted outlines are still sufficiently distinct.

Diwan-i-am.

(5.) Entering the precincts of the private apartment from the Diwan-i-am, the Diwan-i-Khas is seen in a repaired state, but to be complete should have the whole of the trellised openings made good. The Ankmichauli and the Jogi's baitak close by are also repaired, and complete, save the painted work in the latter. The Panch Mahal, Akbar's Khwabghar, and the Turkish queen's house have yet to be taken in hand, but Akbar's duftarkhana has been repaired, although still the public bungalow and therefore fitted with doors and windows of incongruous design. Miriam's house, which is undergoing repair, is also fitted up as a place for travellers, and the Birbal house is furnished for district officials. The use of these three mentioned buildings for dwellings prevents any one realising what they were like in the days of Akbar. The windows and doors render the buildings dark, and spoil interior effects and most decidedly mar the exterior architecture. Khitmatgars' cocks and hens and litter go to make up the incongruous and not even picturesque surroundings.

Diwan-i-Khas and adjacent buildings.

A suitable Bungalow for visitors very desirable.

(6.) The Palace of Akbar's Rajput Queen, the Jodh Baie, is wonderfully improved by repairs, which are still in progress. Some of the old masonry piers, which were built years ago to prop broken beams, might, however, be now removed and the beams strengthened and the upper terraces supported by iron joists let into the old stone work. The brilliant blue tile-roofs are much discoloured by weather; the broken edges should be secured, and the broken parts made good by cement. There is not much coloured work in the palace, but what there is should be emphasized where faded. The repainting of the parapet is particularly required to complete the design, and break the monotony of the present long horizontal lines of the single-storied colonnades. The effect of the interior court is somewhat marred by trees, which I think should be removed. Their roots also damage the masonry of the terrace.

Jodh Baie Palace.

The exterior façade of the palace towards the east, *i.e.*, near Miriam's house and the duftarkhana or dâk bungalow, has some flanking buildings, which are in themselves of slight architectural importance, and are certainly no part of the palace design. They probably were built for eunuchs, and their removal would reveal the façade and be a considerable improvement.

(7.) The cumbrous masonry props used in the stables, south of the Birbal Palace, might with advantage be removed, and the roofs otherwise strengthened from above.

Stables.

(8.) The Birbal house requires taking in hand, and repairing, as soon as it is freed of its dâk bungalow fittings and furniture.

Birbal Palace.

[Mr. Heath has estimated for repairing the foundations of the building at a cost of Rs. 4,500. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has meanwhile been allotted for prosecuting the work.]

The various structures, north and north-west of the Birbal Palace, are repaired, in course of repair, or under consideration.

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(9.) The Hathi Pol Gate is done, but the colonnade to the east which formed a part of the water-lifting arrangements, connected with the adjacent well, wants attention; a portion of the colonnade is very ruined, and must either be removed or else taken down, and securely rebuilt.

Hathi Pol Gate.

[I have since recommended an estimate for repairing this amounting to Rs. 3,490.]

(10.) The Kashmiri Sarai, which has become ruined and surrounded with débris, is being put in order, and the Hiran Minar near it is also being renovated.

Kashmiri Sarai.

(11.) The actual structures of the great mosque and its colonnade have been repaired. The painted decoration of the archway, which occupies the centre of the mosque itself, has been most successfully renewed by Mr. Supervisor Learmonth under Mr. Heath, and is in my opinion a creditable piece of work. A good deal more of the painted work in the mosque may, with advantage, be picked out retraced and so brought to light.

The Great Mosque.

I have asked Mr. Heath to make an experimental renewal of the mosaic of tile in the sandstone borders which adorn some of the exterior and interior archways of the buildings.

(12.) There are several buildings of interest near the Great Mosque, and further west at the extremity of the Fatehpur-Sikri precincts, which merit preservation. They are little known at present. The Haraoti-ka-Raja Pavilion at the extreme north-west corner of the walled enclosure is a conspicuously good example of an octagonal court and central pavilion. And nearer the mosque is the house of Nawab Islam Khan, a much-ruined court and buildings, but singularly well enriched with good columns in red sandstone.

Outlying buildings.

(13.) I hope that all buildings will be photographed before, as well as after, they are renovated or preserved.

Photographic records of repairs.

(14.) The systematic out-rooting of weeds from roofs, domes, and terraces should, I submit, be arranged for between Mr. Heath and the Collector. The best way will be to make a complete clearance after each rains.

Systematic out-rooting of vegetation.

Note on Buildings at Muttra and Bindrabun.

(1.) I visited the Jama Masjid in the city of Muttra on the 1st March with Mr. Heath, Executive Engineer, Archæological Division. It was built in the reign of Aurangzib, A.D. 1660-61, and is raised on a terrace 14 feet above the street; and at the corners are four minarets over 90 feet high. The whole building was once richly adorned with encaustic tiles of the mosaic class, similar to those in the mosque of Wazir Khan at Lahore. Coloured detail drawings of the panels of tile that remain would be valuable and should be obtained. The existing tile-work should be preserved by edging with cement. The time may come when it can be restored, but the art of producing this particular class of tile-work is dormant in India.

Jama Masjid at Muttra.

(2.) Leaving Muttra we went on to Bindrabun to the Temple of Govind Deo, which I had not seen since 1868. Since that time it has been restored firstly by the Magistrate of Muttra, and latterly by Mr. Heath. The towers of the building were overthrown by Aurangzib and have not been renewed, but the exterior walls have been renovated up to where the towers commenced, the effect being a trim and unbroken sky-line. I am not sure that the restoration of the uppermost parapet is correct, and think that it would have been better to leave the superstructure, as it appeared when I first saw it, with all the evidences of Aurangzib's destructive hand.

Temple of Govind Deo at Bindrabun.

Now the building looks as if stopped for want of funds, and, as Mr. Fergusson expressed it to me, "with all the poetry washed out of it." Putting this impression aside, a large amount of good work has been done, and the architectural treatment of the lower part of the building has been faithfully reproduced. Repairs are in progress to the stone lining of the wagon-vaulted roof of the porch, the carved enrichments of which are very delicate and beautiful. As far as I know, there is only one drawing showing the Temple before Aurangzib commenced to overturn it, which may be seen on the walls of a small apartment in the Palace at Amber near Jaipur, but the native artist's work is so sketchy and inaccurate that very little evidence is afforded of the outlines of the *sikras* or towers that crowned the Temple.

There are two *sikras* flanking the sanctuary which possess curious hexagonal chambers and are raised several feet above the main floor of the Temple.

The Gosains or Pujaris of the place wish to have an iron gateway placed at the present entrance, in order to secure a proper custody of the Temple and prevent damage. I think this should be allowed, provided the public have free admittance, and the gate is not a means of extorting largesse. The State is to a certain extent interested in the Temple, upon which large

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sums have been spent, and the restorations and repairs are in the interests of archæology and architecture.

NOTE ON THE CONDITION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS AT ALIGARH, BUDAON, AND JAUNPUR, IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(1.) The Jama Masjid at Aligarh is a building of some importance and was built by Sabit Khan in 1728 A.D. Architecturally it is an adaptation of Aurangzib's style, having bulbous domes with lofty finials and arches with flat cuspings.

Jama Masjid at Aligarh.

(2.) The Muhammadans of the city are repairing the edifice, but the whole character of the design is being altered by the native "Ustad" or architect. The surface of the great range of arches is being plastered over, panelled out and decorated in a style which completely obliterates the outline and form of the original façade.

(3.) The domes surmounting the sanctuary of the mosque are outlined with tiles in bands of dark blue, yellow and green; the parapet has a foliated crenellation also outlined with tile bands, but how far the new repairs will preserve or obliterate these features, I do not know. The parapet was being repaired in plaster without any tile decoration when Mr. Heath and I inspected the building on the 2nd February last, and the domes will not improbably share a similar fate unless better counsels prevail and the old lines of the structure are more faithfully reproduced.

(4.) Although the mosque does not stand in the first rank as a national work, I think that Government might with great propriety take up the matter and secure a more fitting restoration of the building.

(5.) The interior has been re-done in chunam and looks cool and fresh, but the painted circles of the ceilings of the domes are renewed in the harsh and crude colours which find their way from England into Indian bazars. The mosque is substantially built of large blocks of kunkar, and appears to be structurally secure.

(6.) Mr. Heath and I visited the mosque at Budaon on the 3rd of February last. This most interesting building was erected in A.D. 1223 by Shams-ud-din Altamsh out of the plunder of Hindu temples, and bears a similarity to the mosque at the Kutub and at Ajmir. Although far plainer as far as decoration goes, it has a quantity of carved brick-work which appears to have been partially if not wholly enamelled.

Jama Masjid at Budaon.

(7.) The brick ornamentation is specially interesting, as it is capable of adaptation to modern Indian buildings in localities where brick is the only available material, and its study will well repay the architects of our railway stations and civil buildings. The sanctuary of the mosque is kept in some kind of repair, but as usual there is a great deal of unnecessary plaster and whitewash, which obscures the old masonry. The quadrangle in front of this is enclosed by arcades which are very much ruined and overgrown. Some of the arches might be repaired, and it is certainly necessary to provide for the security of the handsome gateway to the east. All whitewash should be removed from carved tiles or brick as well as from walls, and details should be obtained of all the ornamental work.

(8.) The Muhammadans of Budaon might contribute to the cost of the work, but I think this is a building of imperial interest, and its repair should, if necessary, be secured by Government.

(9.) The Idgah of Budaon is a structure of some interest, having been built in A.D. 1209 by Shams-ud-din Altamsh, and has a quantity of ornamental brick-work which is worth illustration, but the plaster covering should be removed to permit of drawings being made.

Idgah of Budaon.

(10.) The building known as the tomb of Chimni Khan is to the south of the town and highly decorated with brick-work. General Cunningham thinks it probably not older than the time of the Sikander Lodis and says: "The dome is unfortunately very low, otherwise this tomb would be a very fine and striking specimen of a Muhammadan brick tomb."

Tomb of Chimni Khan at Budaon.

(11.) Details of this building should be obtained as well as of the tomb to the west of the Magistrate's Court.

(12.) On the 5th March I visited the Jama Masjid at Jaunpur, the repairs to which are being carried on by the Muhammadan community of the town. During my visit, which was hurried, I saw enough to convince me that the work was not being well done. The south gate of the quadrangle has had its upper part renewed, the substructure having been left insecure. The halls flanking the sanctuary of the mosque have after repairs been *whitewashed* and the pointing of the masonry is in

Jama Masjid at Jaunpur.

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other parts unnecessarily heavy and unsightly. I think that this building should be made over to the Archæological Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Nagma Masjid, Agra Fort.

11. On the 17th April, I recommended Mr. Heath's estimate for repairing the courtyard of the Nagina Masjid amounting to Rs. 3,708. On the same day I recommended a revised estimate for completing the repairs to the Dewan-i-Khas in the Agra Fort. Mr. Heath's original estimate was for Rs. 85,424, and provided a marble roof put up in the old Mogul style of long and massive marble slabs. On my suggestion and as in the case of the Khas Mahal, he provided for roofing by iron joists, with thin marble slabs resting on the lower flanges, and thus reduced the estimate to Rs. 27,761, *being a saving of Rs. 57,663*. Both of the above estimates have since been sanctioned.

Dewan-i-Khas, Agra Fort.

Jahangir Palace roof-pavilions, Agra Fort.

12. Since August 1881, I have urged the complete repair of the Jahangir Palace in the Agra Fort. One of the roof-pavilions is occupied by the Provost Sergeant, and I am glad to say that after some correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and with the Inspector-General of Military Works, it has been decided to build suitable quarters for the Sergeant, and so free the Pavilion, which is a very handsomely carved red sandstone building.

Sarnath Tope.

13. The Sarnath Tope near Benares, properly the "Dhamek Stupa," was explored by General Cunningham in 1835, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,784, in reference to which I made the following suggestions:—

"I have the honour to return the estimate for the preservation of the Buddisht Tope at Sarnath.

"General Cunningham, when Assistant Engineer at Benares in 1835, made some rough drawings of his excavations. These he has lent me, and the tracing shows where the structure was examined. A well was sunk in the centre from top to bottom penetrating below the ground-line and foundations. A gallery was driven under the foundations from W. S. W. to E. N. E. A gallery was driven through the Tope above the top of the stone basement from N. to S. A circular gallery was made just above the stone basement.

"The core of the stone masonry is very solid, being of large blocks of dry rubble, bonded with iron cramps and vertical joggles.

"Mr. Heath's estimate appears to have been arrived at by rather rough calculations, and no object would be gained by introducing any new *dressed* stone masonry. It is simply necessary to get the old work, where bulged or displaced, back into its former place, and to supply breaches with rough masonry which may be of small stones about 18 inches long and 6 inches square, provided they are laid in mortar.

"I would respectfully suggest that it would be better to do the work by daily labour, for some part at least of the repairs, in order that a rate may be arrived at for completing the whole. In such a way and with careful superintendence I think the work would be done well and at a moderate cost.

"The galleries made in 1835 ought, I submit, to be filled in, and old bricks found on the spot, particularly in the adjacent dismantled tower, may serve the purpose."

Akbar's Palace, Allahabad.

14. Colonel Innes, V.C., R.E., Inspector-General of Military Works, has decided, after some correspondence, to remove the whitewash from the highly carved sandstone pillars and walls of Akbar's Palace at Allahabad, now in use as an arsenal store.

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Appendix L.

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning Ancient Monuments in the Central Provinces.

Mandhatta.

1. The only place in the Central Provinces that I have as yet been able to visit is the celebrated island, between two branches of the River Narbadda, called Mandhatta. It is easily accessible from Mortakka, a station on the banks of the Narbadda on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway between Khandwa and Mhow. There is a fair road-track from the Mortakka station (where exists an inspection bungalow), the distance being 7 miles. The return journey can be performed by boat down the river. Mandhatta was at one time prophesied to supersede Allahabad in sanctity. On the island, in the shrine of Omkar, and on the south bank in a temple, are *two of the twelve great Lingas*, which are said to have been in India when Mahmud of Ghazni in A.D. 1024 carried off to Ghazni the gates from Somnath (another of the twelve Lingam shrines). The following is quoted from Grant's Gazetteer of the Central Provinces:—

"The old temples about Mandhatta have all suffered greatly from the bigotry of the Muhammadans who ruled the country from about A.D. 1400. Every old dome is overthrown, and not a single figure of a god or animal is to be found unmutilated. The fanatic Ala-ud-din passed through this country in A.D. 1295 on his return from his Deccan raid, and as he took Asirgarh, which is not far off, it is improbable that he would have passed over so tempting an idol preserve as Mandhatta. Doubtless the work commenced by him was continued by the Ghori princes of Malwa, and completed by that archiconoclast Aurangzeb. Yet much remains among the ruins which must be highly interesting to the archæologist. Both the hills are covered with remnants of habitations built in stone without cement. The walls of the different forts, two of which enclose the two sections of the island itself, and two more the rocky eminences on the southern banks, display some excellent specimens of the old style of Hindu architecture. They are formed of very large blocks of stone without cement. The stone is partly the basalt of the hill itself, and partly a coarse yellow sandstone, which must have been brought from a considerable distance. The gateways are formed with horizontal arches, and ornamented with much fine carving, statues of gods, &c. The best are those on the eastern end of the island, or Mandhatta proper, which also appears to be the only part that has ever received any repairs. It is easy to distinguish these from the old works, some being even as recent as the Muhammadan period, as at the Bhimarjuni gate (opposite the Birkhala rocks) where there is a distinct pointed archway laid in mortar. The oldest Saivite temple in the place is probably that on the Birkhala rocks, at the extreme eastern point of the island. It consists of a sort of closed courtyard with a front verandah, through which apparently was a passage to the shrine, which has now completely disappeared. It is totally different in plan from any of the other temples, which consist of the ordinary shrine and porch. The stones are of great size, the verandah and colonnades of the courtyard being supported on massive pillars very plainly carved in rectilineal figures. On the Mandhatta hill are the remains of what must have been, if it ever approached completion, a remarkably fine Saivite temple now called Siddheswar Mahadeva. The dome which covered the shrine is, however, completely gone, and has been recently replaced by a mean flat roof, not so high as the remaining pillars of the porches. In its fall it has also overthrown and covered many of the pillars of the porches, and much of the fine work of the plinth. It appears to have been a square shrine of about 26 feet outside measurement, with projections added at the four sides, each about 5 feet in depth. In each of these was a doorway, and in front of each doorway a porch (Sabha Mandap) resting on fourteen pillars. These pillars are 14 feet high to the architrave, each porch being thus a perfect cube. They are elaborately carved in squares, polygons, and circles, and most of them have a curious frieze or fillet of Satyr-like figures about half way up. They are about 3 feet square at the foot, and do not taper very much. They are all crowned with bracket capitals, on which rest the architraves, each bracket being carved into a grotesque squat human figure. The roofs of these porches appear to have been of flat slabs. It is impossible now to say what the adytum or shrine was like; but if it corresponded with the porches, it

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must have been a most imposing structure. The most remarkable feature of the building, however, is the plinth or platform on which it is built; this projects 10 or 12 feet beyond the porches, in front of each of which it is broken into a flight of 10 steps. It is raised about 10 feet off the ground, and appears to have been faced all round with a frieze of elephants, carved in almost complete relief on stone slabs. The elephants are between 4 and 5 feet in height, and are executed with singular correctness and excellence of attitude. The material is yellow sandstone, and they are consequently now a good deal weather-worn. In some cases there are two on a single slab in an attitude of combat, but more generally a single one, resting one foot on a small prostrate human figure. This frieze does not appear to have been completed, as close by, within an enclosure of which two sides are still standing, are a number of detached slabs with elephants carved on them, exactly like those on the plinth. All these, and most in the temple also, have been sadly mutilated,—the trunks, ears, and figure of the rider being generally broken off. The Raja of Mandhatta has also removed a number to build into his new palace, after getting a mason to chisel them down to a manageable size."

Survey of island and Siddheswar Temple.

I have had a survey made of the eastern portion of the island, also a plan, section, and details of the Siddheswar Temple described above. The plans, &c., are being zincographed, and when printed will be submitted to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with notes and recommendations for preserving what is left of this remarkable structure.

Other buildings.

2. The Mandhatta island is covered with ruins and several fine Hindu gateways, all of which are worthy of being preserved, so far as the simplest and least costly remedies will permit; but the Siddheswar Temple is so remarkable that it merits special attention.

Plans, &c., of Omkar Temple, Gauri Somnath, Vishnu, and Mamleshwar.

3. As my draftsmen were at work on the island, I thought it as well to take the opportunity of securing plans, sections, &c., of the Temple of Omkar, which stands in the town of Mandhatta itself, and which is a handsome example of early Hindu art; and of the Gauri Somnath Temple, which is on the hill to the west of the island. Simple plans were also made of the temples to Vishnu and Mamleshwar on the south bank of the river.

Madan Mahal at Garha near Jubbulpore.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore sent me on the 16th June last an estimate amounting to Rs. 71 for some repairs to the Madan Mahal at Garha near Jubbulpore. The palace is said to date from A.D. 1100. I have stated in reply that I hope to visit Garha this tour season.

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Appendix M.

Provinces and Native Territories not yet visited.

1. Oudh.
2. British Burma. (See list, page xli.)
3. Assam. (See list, page xliii.)
4. Berar. (See list, page xl.)
5. Maisur. (See list, page xl.)
6. Travancore.
7. Kach and Kattywar.
8. Nipal. (See list, page xliii.)

Appendix N.

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning Ancient Monuments in Haiderabad, Deccan.

1. Since the report of last year was written (see page ccxiii of the Annual Report for 1881-82), I have been unable to visit any fresh places in Haiderabad, but the vast tracts of country under the dominion of the Nizam are known to contain many monuments of great interest and beauty well worth the attention of His Highness.

Numerous monuments requiring attention.

2. The following correspondence with the Resident at Haiderabad shows what is in progress and what is contemplated or recommended as far as Kalburgah is concerned,—letter No. 818 of the 30th May 1883, from the Resident to the Curator:—

Work at Kalburgah.

"With reference to your letter No. 413, dated 12th September 1882, offering certain suggestions relative to the repair and preservation of the ancient buildings at Gulburgah, I am directed to forward for your information a translation in English of a report by the late Sadr Talukdar on the above subject received through His Highness the Nizam's Government, from which it will be seen that the vegetation in and around the domes has been removed, that the column in the Great Mosque which had fallen has been rebuilt, and that steps are being taken to repair the Mosque and make use of it as a place of worship.

"You will observe that amongst other proposals made in the enclosed report, the whitewashing and painting of the domes has once more been recommended. As, however, this is a barbarous proposal and has been strongly deprecated by you, the Resident intends again addressing His Highness the Nizam's Government in the matter, but before doing so Mr. Cordery would be glad to receive any further remarks you may have to offer."

Purport of the Sadr Talukdar's Report.

"States, with reference to Captain Cole's report, that in both the large as well as the small rozas (domes) of Khaja Bundeh Nawaz, the paintings and ornamental sculpture on the walls, which have been obliterated by the whitewash used annually, should be revived, the walls should then be whitewashed and the decorations painted either black or any other colour. The Sajjadahs (relatives of the saint who are in charge of the shrine) should be written to officially and directed to interest themselves in the work and defray its cost. The work should be done by the municipality.

"Seven of the domes which belong to the Bahmani kings were whitewashed outside and partly inside when His Highness the Nizam visited Gulburgah some time after Captain Cole's inspection of them, but the work was not done completely owing to the want of time. A few of these are certainly very elegant in appearance outside and inside, and they might be repaired and improved in the same manner as the large and small rozas of Bundeh Nawaz, so that the

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ornamental sculpture in them may appear to advantage. The cost of this work should be borne by the municipality, and orders should be issued in the matter through the zillah katcherrie. All the domes, including the above seven, have been whitewashed, and the vegetation around them cleared away, but they should be whitewashed completely inside also; the cost might easily be defrayed by the municipality.

"The Great Mosque which is in the Fort should also be repaired in the above manner. There is not another edifice in the whole of India like it in structure; and if it be allowed to fall into ruins, it will be a matter for general regret, and reflect discredit on the Nizam's Government.

"The road referred to by Captain Cole which leads into the Fort is now being used, and the place is increasing in its population. One of the columns in the mosque which had fallen was repaired last year, and there is no fear now of the building tumbling down.

"A sum of Rs. 45,000 was entered in the present year's budget, when I was the Sadr Talukdar of the district, but I am not aware if this grant has been sanctioned or not.

"I take this opportunity of mentioning that when I was the Sadr Talukdar I suggested that the raised portion of the mosque be set apart for worshippers, and the remaining portion be used as a school, but after consideration this suggestion was not adopted, as a new school-room is under construction, and there is now no department which requires to be accommodated in the Fort. The use of this building for any other purpose will be greatly objected to by all the Muhammadans of the place. It is therefore very desirable that the mosque be completely repaired both inside and outside and used for the purpose for which it was built. If repaired properly, the screen suggested by Captain Cole (a plan of which has been received) would not be required.

"An estimate of the cost of repairing all the ancient buildings at Kalburgah should be called for from the district, and sanctioned by the Government. The work should be commenced with, in anticipation of sanction of the budget grant of Rs. 45,000, as the rainy season is fast approaching."

Letter No. 110 of 9th June 1883 to the Resident, Haiderabad, from the Curator of Ancient Monuments.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 818 of 1883-84, dated the 30th May 1883, enclosing an English translation of a report on ancient buildings at Kalburgah.

"In reply I can only reiterate what I have said in my report of the 25th June 1881, and letter No. 413, dated 12th September 1882. All whitewash should be removed from the buildings, and stone masonry should be left clean.

"It is, I think, most satisfactory to learn that the proposal to utilise the Great Mosque for any secular purposes is likely to be abandoned; also that repairs to this and other ancient structures at Kalburgah are contemplated.

"I would suggest that before any definite action is taken, the specifications to be followed for work in the several buildings be sent to me for perusal and observation."

To this the Resident replied on the 12th July 1883 that orders have been issued by the Nizam's Government to furnish the specifications of work at Kalburgah for transmission to me.

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Appendix O.

List of some ancient and modern Forts and Citadels in India.

(Revised.)

Punjab.

1. ATTOCK—Muhammadan. Akbar, 1583.
2. BALLABGARH—Delhi—Muhammadan.
3. CHARSUDDAH—Peshawar—Old Pathan Fort called Balla Hissar, built on the site of Pushkalavati, the ancient capital of Gandhara.
4. DELHI (OLD FORT)—Lâlkot, 1052—Hindu.
5. Kila Rai Pithora, 1180 A.D.—Hindu.
6. Siri or Kila-Alai, 1304—Muhammadan.
7. Tughlakabad, 1321—Muhammadan.
8. Adilabad—Muhammadan, 1325.
9. DELHI (MODERN)—Muhammadan.
10. DEPALPUR—Montgomery—Early Muhammadan; in ruins.
11. EDWARDESABAD—Bannu—Modern, 1848.
12. ISLAMGARH—Bahawalpur State—Hindu.
13. JAHAZGARH—Rohtak—Built by George Thomas.
14. JAITAK—Sirmur State—Hindu.
15. JAMRUD—Peshawar—Muhammadan. Occupied by the British.
16. KOT KANGRA—Early Hindu.
17. KUMLAGARH—Mandi State—Hindu. 1,500 feet above the Beas River.
18. MALAUN—Hindu State—Gurkha. 2,000 feet above the Rivers Gamrara and Gambhar.
19. MALLOT—Salt Range—Old Hindu. Contains a temple in the Kashmir style of architecture. Circuit of fort 8,000 feet.
20. MASTGARH—Bashahr State—Gurkha.
21. MICHNI—Peshawar—British.
22. MOHUR—Bashahr State—Gurkha. Contains a famous Hindu Temple.
23. MULTAN—Muhammadan.
24. NAWAGARH—Bashahr State—Gurkha.
25. PATHANKOT—Gurdaspur—A very ancient Fort. Hindi coins of the 1st Century found in it.
26. PESHAWAR—Fort of Bala Hissar of sun-dried brick—Muhammadan.
27. PHILLOUR—A Fort built by Ranjit Singh.
28. RAMGURH—Hindu—Gurkha.
29. RANIGAT—Eusofzai, Peshawar—Early Buddhist, with Græco-Bactrian remains. Strong hill fort.
30. ROTAS—Jhelum—Massive fort built by Shir Shah; covers 260 acres—Muhammadan.
31. SHABKADAR—Peshawar—Sikh. Now held by the British.
32. SHER SHAH—Multan—River fort on the Chenab—Muhammadan.
33. SHORKOT—North-west of Multan—A very ancient Fort. Greek coins found; also a quantity of moulded bricks.
34. TANK—Dera Ismail Khan—Fort of mud. Sir H. Durand lost his life here.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

35. AGRA—Muhammadan. Built by Akbar.
36. ALIGARH—Originally Hindu—Enlarged by the Mahrattas.

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North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.

37. ALLAHABAD—Muhammadan—Akbar, A.D. 1575.
38. BARANA—65 miles west-south-west of Agra—Old Hindu Fort, Added to by Muhammadans and Jats.
39. BARIGARH—in the Banda District—Fort of Chandel Rajas.
40. BATESWAR—43 miles south-east of Agra—Hindu Fort.
41. BHIND—Near Etawah—Hindu Fort.
42. BIJAIGARH—Mirzapur—Hindu; ruined.
43. CHARKHERI—Near Mahoba, Banda—Muhammadan.
44. CHUNAR—Mirzapur—Hindu; used.
45. GARHÂ—in Sultanpur District, Oudh—formerly Hindu.
46. HATHRAS—Aligarh—Hindu; ruined.
47. JAGNER—Agra—36 miles south-west of Agra, on a hill 400 feet high, covered with remains of temples, &c. Has a gateway dated A.D. 1571, but the fort is Ancient Hindu.
48. JALAON—Small Hindu Fort. Remains of fine buildings inside.
49. JAYTPUR—Banda District. Remains of Mahratta Fort enclosing numerous dressed granite carvings.
50. KALINGAR—Banda—Hindu, 7th Century A.D. Fortifications dismantled A.D. 1866. The site is covered with interesting remains.
51. KASIA—35 miles east of Gorakpur—called Mâthâ-kuar-ka-kot—Buddhist.
52. MARPHU—in the Banda District—Fort of Chandel Rajas.
53. MAUDHA—in the Hamirpur District—Fort of Chandel Rajas.
54. NALAPANI—Dehra Dun—Gurkha, A.D. 1814.
55. NIMSAR—Lucknow—Muhammadan, A.D. 1362. Built on a Hindu foundation.
56. RAGAULI—Banda—Hill Fort and 1,300 feet above sea—Hindu.
57. RAI BARELI—Muhammadan, 15th Century A.D. Has some handsome tombs and mosques.
58. RAJGHAT—Benares—Erected by the British, A.D. 1837.
59. RAMNAGAR—Rohilkhand—Old Hindu Fort, with 54 bastions.
60. SHAHJAHANPUR—Muhammadan.
61. SIRAKAT—Kumaun—Hindu. Strong, but without water-supply.
62. UJAIN—near Kashipur in the Moradabad District—Buddhist.

Bengal and Assam.

63. BARABATI—Cuttack—Hindu, 14th Century A.D.; almost ruined.
64. BENUGARH—Purneah District—Hindu, B.C. 57; ruined.
65. BESARH—Patna—Buddhist. Large deserted Fort.
66. BIHAR—Gya—Buddhist. Massive walls.
67. CALCUTTA—(Fort William)—British.
68. DURDURIA—Dacca District—Hindu; 2 miles in circuit; contains remains of buildings.
69. GHOLGHAT—Remains of a Portuguese Fort, which grew into Hugli.
70. JANOGARH—in Orissa—Buddhist. Asoka Inscriptions.
71. MONGHYR—Muhammadan.
72. RAJAGRIAH—Patna—Ancient Buddhist; in ruins.
73. RAMGARH—South of Hazaribagh—Buddhist contains an Asoka Inscription.
74. ROHTASGARH—Shahabad—Ancient Hindu; 1,490 feet high, 28 miles in circuit; contains many interesting buildings.
75. GARHGAON—Sibsagar, Assam—Hindu.

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Rajputana.

76. AMBER—Jaipur—Hindu.
77. BHAINSROR—Udaipur, on a rock—Hindu.
78. BHARTPUR—Hindu, A.D. 1733.
79. BHATNAIR—Bikaner—Old Hindu.
80. BHAT-KA-DUNGR—A circular aboriginal fort—Jaipur State, 2 miles south-west of Nain.
81. BIKANER—Hindu, 3½ miles circuit. Good condition and massive.
82. CHITTORE—Early Rajput.
83. DEOSA—Jaipur State—32 miles east of Jaipur city on the top of a hill—Hindu.
84. DIG—Deeg—Bhartpur—Hindu.
85. JAIPUR—Tiger Fort—Hindu.
86. JAISALMER—Hindu; 250 feet high; strong.
87. JODHPUR—Hindu, A.D. 1549.
88. RAJGARH—Ulwar State.
89. RANTAMBORE—Jaipur State.
90. TARAGARH—Ajmir—Originally Hindu.

Central India.

91. AJAIGARH—Bundelkhand Agency—Fort of Chandel Rajas.
92. BHILSA—Bhopal—Hindu.
93. CHANDERI—Gwalior—Ruins; Hindu.
94. GWALIOR—Gwalior—Hindu.
95. IRICH—Central India on the Betwa, north-east of Jhansi, formerly Hindu—Captured by Akbar.
96. JAHAR—Gwalior State.
97. JHANSI—Gwalior—Hindu; naturally strong position.
98. LAHAR—Central India between Gwalior and Jalaun—Mahratta.
99. MANIGARH—Bundelkhand Agency—Fort of Chandel Rajas.
100. RAHATGHAR—East of Bhopal—formerly Hindu, containing ruins of an extensive Palace.
101. RAISIN—Bhopal—Hindu.
102. UDAIPUR—near Bhilsa—Hindu, Muhammadan.
103. SINDWA—Mahratta, one mile in circuit.

Central Provinces.

104. AJMIRGARH—Mandla—Hill Fort.
105. ASIRGARH—Nimar—Hindu; strong.
106. BALLAPUR—Chanda—Hindu.
107. BALOD—Raipur—Hindu.
108. CHAMAGARH—Narsingpur District—Hindu; ruined.
109. DEORI—Saugor—covering 3 acres—Hindu—1713; 1,700 feet high; occupied by Police, &c.
110. DHAMONI—Saugor—Hindu, 1600; 52 acres.
111. DONGARGARH—Ripur—Hindu; 4 miles circuit; no remains of buildings.
112. GARHA—Near Jubbulpore—Fort of Chandel Rajas.
113. GARHAKOTA—Sagar—Hindu, 1629.
114. HATTA—North of Damoh—formerly Hindu.
115. KOSGAIN—Bilaspur—Hindu.

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Central Provinces—contd.

116. LAPHAGARH—Bilaspur District—Hindu; part of the Fort remains in good preservation.
117. MANDLA—Hindu—see Grant's Central Provinces Gazetteer.
118. PAUNI—South-East of Nagpur—Hindu.
119. RAHABGARH—Sagar—Hindu; large Fort with many buildings.
120. RAIPUR—Hindu, A.D. 1460; a mile in circuit.
121. SAGAR—Mahratta Fort—covering 6 acres.
122. SINGAURGARH—Jubbulpore, on a high hill—Hindu, A.D. 1540; remains of the Fort are extensive.
123. TEPAGARH—Chanda—Hindu; 2,000 feet above the sea.
124. UMRER—Nagpur—Hindu; partly ruined.

Bombay Presidency.

125. AHMADNAGAR—Deccan—Muhammadan, A.D. 1559; 1½ miles in circuit.
126. BIJAPUR—Kaladgi—Muhammadan.
127. BUKKUR—Sind—Muhammadan.
128. CHAMPANER—Panch Mahals—Large and strong; Hindu.
129. DAMAN—Portuguese Settlement—In Guzerat, two Forts: "Damao Grande," "Damao Piquent."
130. DHARWAR—Hindu, A.D. 1403; falling into ruins.
131. DHULIA—Khandesh—Hindu.
132. DIU—Portuguse, A.D. 1545; in good preservation.
133. DOHAD—Panch Mahals—Muhammadan, 15th Century; strongly built.
134. HARISCHANDRAGARH—Ahmednagar; 3,869 feet above the sea.
135. IMAMGARH—Khairpur State, Sind. Blown up by Sir C. Napier.
136. JUNNAR—Poona—Muhammadan, A.D. 1436.
137. PURUNDHAR—Poona, on a hill, 4,472 feet above sea—Hindu; afterwards occupied by Mahrattas.
138. RAIGARH—Thana—Hindu; eventually taken by Mahrattas.
139. RAIRI—Ratnagiri—Mahratta, A.D. 1662.
140. PAROLA—Khandesh—Hindu.
141. PARTABGARH—Satara—Mahratta.
142. PAWAGARH—Panch Mahals, on a hill, 2,800 feet above the sea—Jain; afterwards occupied by Muhammadans, who erected buildings.
143. PAWANGARH—Kolhapur—Hill Fort—Hindu.
144. SATARA—On a hill—Mahratta.
145. SEHWAN—Karachi—Sind, old fort, said to be of Alexander the Great.
146. SHIVNER—Poona—Mahratta.
147. SHOLAPUR—Muhammadan, A.D. 1345.
148. SONGARH—Baroda—Hindu.
149 SURAT—Built A.D. 1373, rebuilt A.D. 1546.
150. SINHGARH—Poona—Hindu.

Berars.

151. BALAPUR—Muhammadan, A.D. 1757; large and strong.
152. GAWILGARH—Ellichpur—Muhammadan, A.D. 1420. Fort dismantled A.D. 1853.
153. NARNALA—Ellichpur, on a hill, 3,161 feet above sea; extensive fortifications—Jain; afterwards added to by Muhammadans; interesting ruined buildings in the Central Fort.

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